Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 30.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1819. [NUMBER 1538.

A CARD.

THE HON'BLE the GOVERNOR'S Levees will be discontinued until the repairs of the Government House in the Fort are completed.

A. MORSE,
A. D. C.

PAREL,
18th November 1819.

FREIGHT FOR
Penang.
THE BRIG
AURORA,
Captain PETER BUTLER,

WILL Sail from this Port to Penang, on the 1st December next; if any Person or Persons wish to Freight. Apply to HORMOSJEE DURABJEE, Church-Gate Street.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

For Sale,
AT THE
Bombay Tavern
Ware-House.

TANNAH Bacon in Flitches, may be had Whole Sale or by Retail, likewise Bengal Briskets and Rounds of Beef.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS,
John Yeates
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
This Day.

CHELTENHAM Salts, Magnesia, Fumigating Pastiles, Men's Hats, Masks, Letter Paper, Double Branch Wall Shades, Rattan Mats, two Country Carpets, Palankeens, Cots, and several articles of Furniture.

At 12 o'clock will be put up, a Bichova Tent; a neat Phaeton with a hood and driving box, a capital pair of Carriage Horses broken in about six months, warranted sound; also, four Saddle Horses.

Apollo-House, Nov. 24.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund at the Presidency will be held on Tuesday the 30th instant, at the Chief Secretary's Office at 11 o'Clock.

By order of the Trustees,
J. FARISH,
Secretary.

Bombay Civil Fund Office,
23d November 1819.

Advertisement.

For Sale,
AT THE
Gazette Office.

One Copy of Thomson's Alcedo 5 Vols. Quarto boards, Rupees. 60
Marsden's Malay Grammar and Dictionary, 2 Vols Quarto. 40
Essay on Conciousness, 1 Vol. do. 15
British Review, No. 19, 1 Vol. 3
Propectus of a National Work. 1
Monthly Magazine from Jan. to June 1819 each. 1

Bombay, Nov. 9th 1819.

FOR SALE
at the
Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 13th Oct. 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 11TH OCTOBER 1819.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following General Orders issued by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General under date the 11th ultimo containing a List of European Commissioned officers entitled to share in the property captured during the Mahratta War in the years 1803, 4, and 5, but whose claims have not hitherto been laid before the Mahratta Prize Committee at Bengal for adjustment.

General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council

FORT WILLIAM, 11TH SEPTEMBER 1819.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for the general information of the Armies of the three Presidencies, the following list of European Commissioned officers entitled to share in property captured during the Mahratta War in the years 1803, 4, and 5, but whose claims have not hitherto been laid before the Mahratta Prize Committee at this Presidency for adjustment.

A list of European Commissioned officers whose claims to share in the property captured during the Mahratta War in the years 1803, 4, and 5 have not been submitted for adjustment to the Presidency Prize Committee.

8th Light Dragoons.
Lieutenant J. Wyatt,
„ J. R. Willard,
„ John Young,
„ J. A. Morley,

27th now the 24th Dragoons.
Lieut. John Caulfield,
Assist. Surg. Thos. Lewis,

29th now the 25th Dragoons.
Captain J. Sloane,
Lieutenant M. Davis
„ Thos. Keighly
„ Thos. Martin,

22d Regiment.
Lieut. William Wilson,
„ George Mansergh,
„ Stephen Swetnam,
Assist. Surg. P. Graham,

75th Regiment.
Lieut. Col. Jas. Maitland,
Captain C. J. Milnes,
„ S. Engel,
„ C. Durnud,
„ A. McLauchlin,
Lieutenant A. Stewart,
„ J. Atkins,
„ J. Williams,
„ Thos. Grant,
„ Adam Brugh,
„ Charles Grey,
„ William Leech,
„ Edward Byne,
Lt. Donald McLauchlin,
„ R. H. S. Malone,
„ J. C. Dumasi,
Ensign Thos. Hatfield,
Lt. & Adj. P. Mathewson,
Quarter Marter M. Murray
Assist. Surgeon C. Young,
„ I. Cuming,

76th Regiment.
Captain K. Cameron,
Lieut. Thos. Booth,
Lieut. W. S. St. Aubin,
Ensign J. Lloyd Lucan,
„ W. Bright,

2d Battalion Artillery.
Captain R. Best,
„ J. Robinson,

European Regiment.
Capt. H. Blankenhagen,
„ S. Kelly,
Lieutenant E. Morris,
„ A. Maxtone,
„ Hamilton,
Ensign G. Botton,

1st Regt. N. Cavalry.
Lieutenant A. W. Bureau,
Cornet J. F. Erskine.

2d Regt. N. Cavalry.
Cornet J Kyan,

3d Regt. N. Cavalry.
Cornet C. Farmer,

4th Regt. N. Cavalry.
Captain R. Armstrong,
Cornet H. Smith,
Cornet W. Baillie,

6th Regt. N. Cavalry.
Captain J. Smith,
Cornet E. S. Arnold,
„ H. Smith,
Surgeon G. Tosnach,

2d Regt. N. Infantry.
Captain C. C. Wilson,
„ C. Christie,
Lieutenant J. Forbes,
„ J. Murray,
„ J. P. Livesey,
„ J. P. Aubery,
„ H. Arbuthnot,
„ Thos. Parr,
„ C. W Lewis now Major Bird.
Ensign J. R. DeBeauregard.
„ H. P. Stacy,

4th Regt. N. Infantry.
Captain J. Malcolm,
„ G. Foulis,
Lieutenant R. S. Harrison,
„ Thos. Goodall,
„ Lee Parker,

8th Regt. N. Infantry.
Captain R. Duff,
Lieutenant W. Williams.
„ G. Lane,
„ J. L. Pulvis,
„ G. B. Martin,
„ A. Abernethy,

2d Bat. 9th Regt. N. I.
Ensign H. F. Plumtree,

12th Regt. N. Infantry.
Captain J. Kellie,
Lieutenant G. Bridge,
„ G. Randall,
„ J. Bowring,
„ J. Aylmere,
Ensign F. Dalton,
„ J. Taylor,
„ W. Bowyer,
„ W. Rattray,
„ R. Waterhouse,

14th Regt. N. Infantry.
Captain W. Sneyd,
Lieutenant J. Harrington,
„ W. Hiatt,
„ C. Rawning,
„ W. Ball,
„ Thos. Evans.

15th Regt. N. Infantry.
Captain Thos. Evans.
Lieut. John Faithful,
„ H. Addison,
„ G. E. Hartley,
Ensign A. Lambert,

2d Bat. 16th Regt. N. I.
Captain W. Sturrock,
Lieut. G. Warden,
„ Hay,
Ensign L. Grant,

21st Regt. N. Infantry.
Captain J. M. Stewart

2d Bat. 22d Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant J. Ticher,

2d Bat. 23d Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant S. Moody.

It having been brought under the notice of Government that several of the Parties entitled to Mahratta Prize Money or their Executors, also the Agents and Trustees to the Estates of deceased and absent claimants, are at present in India, His Lordship in Council is pleased to allow a period of six months from this date, for the final adjustment in India, of all claims to the Prize Money in question.

The Prompt attention of all Officers Commanding Corps and Departments are required to investigate, and submit with the period above specified, the claims of all individuals under their control, who may appear to be entitled to share in the Property captured during the Mahratta War in the years to which this order refers.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT,
Lt. Col.
Sec. to Govt.
Milry, Dept.

(True Copy,)
(Signed) W. CASEMENT,
Lt. Col.
Sec. to Govt.
Milry. Dept.

The Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following general Order issued by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor general in Council under date the 4th of October 1816 relative to the issue of Leather Pantaloons to the Native Cavalry and the compensation to be granted when the Equipment cannot be supplied; and to direct that the rules thereon laid down be strictly attended to at this Presidency.

General Orders by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

4th October 1816.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following Rules respecting the issue of Leather Pantaloons to the Native Cavalry Regiments and Payment of compensation in lieu of those articles to the Native Officers and men.

1.—Men, casuals, by Death, discharge, or invaliding subsequently to the articles be coming due, and who shall have been borne on the strength of the Regiment for the complete biennial period, for example, from the 1st of April 1815, to the 31sth of March 1817, and included in the Indent shall (their Heirs in the first Instance, or themselves in the two others) be deemed entitled to full compensation of twelve sonaut Rupees.

2.—Men, Casuals as above included in the Indent as being present with the Corps at the completion of the Biennial period, but who shall not have been on the strength of the Regiment from the Commencement to the termination of it, shall be entitled to compensation, at the rate of Eight sonant annas a month, for the number of months of the Biennial period, they shall have been on the strength of the Regiment and have paid the prescribed monthly stoppage on account of the Leather Pantaloon Fund.

3d.—No compensation is to be drawn for men who may die, be discharged, or invailded, before the completion of the Biennial period, and who consequently will not be included in the biennial indent.

4th.—Men transferred from one Regiment of Cavalry to another, before the completion of the biennial period, are to be included in the indent of the Corps to which they are transferred.

5th.—In cases of transfer after the expiration of the period, and before the receipt of the articles, the Leather pantaloons indented for, on account of the men transferred, with their former Corps, are to be forwarded to them as convenient opportunities shall occur, or should there be time for the arrangement, the Officer commanding the Regiment from which the men may be transferred, will report to the proper Clothing Agent, their names and Rank, and the number and size of the Pantaloons required for them which the agent will deduct from the amount of his Indent, and forward to the Officer commanding the Regiment to which the men have been transferred, stating in the Invoice for whom they are sent.

6th.—The Pantaloons of deserters to be appropriated to the use of the Recruits.

7th.—Every native Officer and Soldier, who shall be on the strength of a regiment of native cavalry, at the completion of the biennial period is to be included in the Indent for those Articles, which is to be prepared according to the following form.

Indent No. for leather Pantaloons due to the native officers and men of the regiment native cavalry for the biennial period commencing the 1st of April, and ending the 31st of March.

MUTTRA 1ST OF APRIL.

Regiment Native Cavalry. Leather Pantaloons from 1st April, to 31st March,	Subadars	Jemadars	Havildars	Naicks	Trumpeters	Troopers
Effective the 31st of March as per return dated 1st of April excluding those doing duty with the Body Guard.	6	12	24	24	6	470
Deduct Pantaloons in store of the last supply, in lieu of which compensation has been paid to Casuals occuring between the date on which the Articles became due, and that of their receipt.	„	1	1	„	„	10
Number now Indented for	6	11	23	24	6	460
Sizes: Large	4	2	7	8	„	100
Middle	2	9	12	9	6	300
Small	„	„	4	7	„	60
	6	11	23	24	6	460

(Signed) C. D.
Q. M. Regt. N. C.
(Signed) A. B.
Com. Reg. N. C.

8th—With the Indent the undermentioned documents are to be transmitted.

1st—A Roll of Casuals for whom compensation shall have been drawn agreeably to the foregoing rule, with a statement annexed of the amount drawn on account of each Individual, and at the foot of it a figured abstract shewing the number of each rank for whom compensation shall have been drawn, corresponding to which will be the number of Pantaloons in store to be brought to credit in the Indent.

2d.—A copy of the monthly return for March dated the 1st of April, of the year in which the Pantaloons are indented for.

9th.—The Indent is to be prepared in Duplicate, and forwarded by officers commanding regiments, direct to the Secretary to the Clothing Board, as soon after the date on which the articles become due, as may be practicable. On receipt of the Indents, the Secretary will lay them before the board, when if they shall be found correct, and there are any Pantaloons in store, the Indents will be passed, and the articles issued, those for the regiments stationed at Sultanpore, Benares, Pertaubghur and Cawnpore, thro' the agent for the 2d Division, and those for remaining corps thro the agent for the 1st Division of Army clothing to whom one Copy of each Indent which concerns them respectively, is to be sent by the Secretary, countersigned by him as authority for their complying with it.

10th—But should there be no Pantaloons in store and no expectation of a supply arriving from England in time to comply with the biennial Indents for those Articles; the Clothing Board will report the same to the Adjutant General of the Army for the information of the Commander in Chief, when His Excellency will notify the Circumstance in General Orders, and will direct the Officers in Command of Native Cavalry Regiments to recover on account of their men, the amount of stoppages which shall have been made from each individual for the Leather Pantaloon Fund, during the first year of the biennial period. For example, taking the biennial period commencing with the 1st of April 1815, and ending with the 31st of March 1817, and supposing the pantaloons cannot be furnished at the expiration of it, a sum equal to the stoppages, made from each man from the 1st of April 1815 to the 31st of March 1816 is to be drawn and paid to each Individual included in the biennial Indent. By these means the date on which the supply of Leather Pantaloons will become due, will be thrown one year forward, or in other words the supply which in ordinary course would be due on the 31st of March 1817, would not so become until the 31st of March 1818.

11th.—But when the quantity of Leather Pantaloons in store will admit of a partial compliance with the Indent for those articles, the Pantaloons are to be issued in part of number indented for, and for such men as shall not be furnished with them, a sum is to be drawn, equal to the amount of stoppages which they individually shall have paid to the Pantaloon Fund, duriug the full biennial period included between the 1st April 1815, and the 31st of March 1817. By this arrangement the date of issue of the next supply of Pantaloons will remain unaltered.

12th.—Before, however, the board authorizes a partial compliance with the indents it will solicit the instructions of the commander in chief, and if with reference to the number of Pantaloons in store, His Lordship shall consider it more expedient to suspend any partial issue of the articles, and to wait, until a further supply shall be received, His Excellency will give the necessary information to the Clothing Board, and at the same time direct Officers commanding Regiments of Native Cavalry to pursue the course pointed out in the 10th section of the present Regulation.

13th—The sums thus drawn, when received, are to be paid to the men entitled to receive them to enable them to supply themselves with Linen in lieu of Leather pantaloons,

14th.—The bills for the amount are to be drawn on the Leather Pantaloon Fund, and transmitted to the Clothing board for examination, and check as provided for in the case of compensation Bills, the rules respecting which, when not otherwise declared in the foregoing Regulations are to be considered applicable to the present arrangement.

(Signed) C W. GARDINER.
Sec. to Gov. Military Dept.

(A true Copy)
(Signed) W. CASEMENT. Lieut. Col.
Sec. to Gov. Military Dept.

1st Nov. 1819.

The Honorable the Court of the Directors having been pleased to direct that Mr. W. Twigg who was omitted in the amended List of 1817 be ranked next above Mr. James Forbes; the Cadets who arrived in the Hannah on the 30th Oct. 1818 are reposted to Corps as follows.

H. C. European Regiment.

	Date of Commission as Ensign	Lieutenant.
No. 30 James Forbes,	27th June 1818	28 June 1818
First or Grenadier Regiment.		
No. 42 Thomas Graham,	27 June 1818	28 June 1818
Fifth Regiment N. I.		
No. 40 Michael Maxwell. Shaw,	27 June 1818	28 June 1818
No. 46 William Allen,	ditto	ditto
Sixth Regiment N. I.		
No. 43 Charles Henry Johnson,	27 June 1818	28 June 1818
Eight Regiment N. I.		
No. 38 William Twigg,	27 June 1818	28 June 1818
41 William Wilkie,	ditto	ditto
Ninth Regiment N. I.		
No. 44 Charles Fran. Pelly,	27 June 1818	28 June 1818
45 Benjamin Kingston,	ditto	ditto

The rank of the undermentioned cades of the Season 1818 having also been received, they are permanently posted to Regiments with dates assigned them as Ensigns, and the Number required to complete the establishment with Lieutenants are promoted to that rank.

		Date of Commission as Ensign	Lieutenant
1	Thomas Chace Parr,	4 Feb. 1819	5 Feb. 1819
2	George More,	4 ditto	5 ditto
3	Dennis Lethern Victor,	8 ditto	9 ditto
4	Hen. Crawshay Teasdale	23 Mar. 1816	24 Mar. 181
5	David Liddell,	dstto	ditto
6	Edmund Carthew	ditto	ditto
7	Samuel Dundas Wilson	ditto	ditto
8	Charles Johnson,	ditto	ditto
9	Henry Sandwith	24 ditto	25 ditto
10	Frederick Apthorp,	10 Apr. 1819.	Apr. 11. 1819
11	Foster Stalker,	ditto,	ditto
12	James Deacon,	ditto	ditto
13	Henry Kensington,	ditto	ditto
14	Henry Gee Roberts	ditto	ditto
15	George, St. Barbe Brown,	ditto	ditto
11	Richard Blood,	19 Apr. 1819	20 Apr. 1819
17	George Richard Stovin Fenwick,	ditto	ditto
18	William Wyllie,	30 Apr. 1819	8 May 1819
19	Albany Troward	1 May 1819	2 May 1819
20	Crawford Hagart,	ditto	ditto
20	Daniel George Duff,	ditto	6 May 1819

22 Edward Stewart, . . ditto 13 May 1818.
23 John Hamilton Hall, . ditto 27 May 1819.
24 Charles Richard Urquhart Jones, . . ditto 2 June 1816
25 James Outram, . . 2 May 1819 4 Augt. 1819
26 Wm. Henry Jackson, 2 May 1819 28 ditto
27 Thomas Stalker, . 2 May 1819 15 Sept. 1819.
28 Samuel Peregrine Palmer 16 May 1819 4 Oct. 1819
29 Francis Hubbard, . . 16 May 26 ditto
30 Thomas David Hughes, ditto
31 Henry Nicholas Corsellis dstto
32 Harry Fredjold Hopkins, ditto
33 Jn. Baptist Francis Livery ditto
34 John Gilbert Bird, . . ditto
35 Geo. Collings Robinson, 1 June 1819.
36 John Neville, . . . 1st June 1919.
37 Richard Bulkely, ... do.
38 Henry Hancock, . . 18th June 1819.
39 Walter Nugent Tho. Smee do.
40 James Wilkinson, . . . do.
41 Frank Jones, ... do.

Hon'ble Company's European Regt.

Lieut. No 20 Crawford Hagart,
„ 22 Edward Stewart,
„ 27 Thomas Stalker,
„ 28 Samuel Peregrine Palmer,
„ 29 Francis Hubard,

First or Grenadier Regt. N. I.

Lieut. No. 2 George More,
„ 4 Henry Crowshay Teasdale,
„ 17 George Richard Slovin Fenwick,
„ 25 James Outram,

Second Regiment N.

Lieut. No 7 Samuel Dundas Wilson,
" 8 Charles Johnson,
Ensigns 34 John Gilbert Bird,
" 35 George Collings Robinson,

Third Regiment N. I.

Lieut. No. 6 Edmund Carthen,
" 12 James Deacon,
Ensigns 33 John Baptist Francis Levery,
" 39 Wallace Nugent Thomas Smee,

Fourth Regiment N. I.

Lieuts. No. 1 Thomas Chase Parr,
" 9 Henry Sandwith,
" 15 George St. Barbe Brown,
Ensign 36 John Neville.

Fifth Regiment N. I.

Lieut. No 5 David Liddell,
" 23 John Hamilton,
Ensign 32 Henry Fredgold Hopkins.

Sixth Regiment N. I.

Lieuts. No. 16 Richard Blood,
" 26 William Henry Jackson,

Seventh Regiment N. I.

Lieuts. No. 3 Dennis Lethern Victor,
" 14 Henry George Roberts,
" 19 Albany Troward,
Ensign 41 Frank Jones,

Eighth Regiment N. I.

Lieut. No. 21 Daniel George Duff,
" 24 Charles Richard Urquhart Jones,

Ninth Regiment N. I.

Ensign No. 30 Thomas David Hughes,
" 31 Henry Nicholas Corsellis

Tenth Regiment N. I.

Lieut. No. 10 Frederick Apthorp,
" 11 Foster Stalker,
Ensign 37 Richard Bulkely,
" 38 Henry Hancock,

Eleventh Regiment N. I.

Lieut. No. 13 Henry Kenstington,
" 18 William Wyllie,
Ensign 40 James Wilkinson,

4th November 1819.

The following general order issued by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council under date the 2d Ultimo promulgating the Thanks of both Houses of Parliament to the Marquess of Hastings and to the officers and troops concerned of the three Presidencies for their conduct, discipline, and bravery during the late Mahratta and Pindarie campaigns is published for general information, and to be read and explained to the Corps under arms, as ordered by His Lordship in Council.

General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

Fort William 2d October 1819.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council has the Satisfaction to publish to the armies of the three Presidencies, the following Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament, conveying their Thanks to the Marquess of Hastings K. G. & G. C. B. Governor General and Commander in Chief, and to the officers and troops concerned, for their conduct, discipline, and bravery during the late Pindarie and Mahratta Campaigns.

Jovis 4 die Martie 1819.

RESOLVED NEMINE CONTRADICENTE.

That the Thanks of this House be given to General the Marquess of Hastings, Knight of the Most Noble order of the Garter, and Knight grand Cross of the most honourable Military Order of the Bath, Governor General of the British Possessions in the East Indies, and Commander in Chief of the Forces there, for the promptitude and vigour displayed by him in the overthrow and suppression of the Pindaries, and for those eminently skilful and judicious Military arrangements which enabled him to defeat the hostile aggressions of the Mahratta Princes in a Campaigns marked by a series of brilliant and decisive success's highly honourable to the British Arms.

Resolved That the Thanks of this House be given to Lieut. General Sir. Thomas Hislop, Knight Grand Cross of the most Hon. Military order of the Bath Major General Sir Dyson Marshall, Knight, Commander of the most honorable military Order of the Bath, Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin K. C. B. Sir William Grant Keir, and Thomas Browne, Brigadier Generals Thomas Munro Companion of the most honorable Military Order of the Bath, John Doveton C. B. Sir John Malcolm K. C. B. Lionel Smith C. B. and to the several officers engaged in the late operations in the East Indies for their indefatigable zeal and exertions throughout that long and eventful Campaign.

RESOLVED, NEMINE CONTRADICENTE,

That this House doth highly approve and acknowledged the general discipline and bravery displayed by the non-Commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and native, employed in the late Campaign in the East Indies, and that the same be signified to them by the Commanders of the several Corps, who are desired, to thank them for their gallant behaviour.

ORDERED

That the said resolutions be transmitted by Mr. Speaker to the Marquess of Hastings, and that his Lordship be requested to communicate the same to the several officers referred to therein.

(Signed) J. DYSON,
C. D. DOM. COM.

Die Martis 2° Martii 1819.

Resolved, Nemine Dissentiente, by the Lord Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That the Thanks of this House be given to General the Marquess of Hastings, Knight of the Most noble Order of the garter and Knight Grand Cross of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Governor General of the British Possessions in the East Indies, & Commander in Chief of the Forces there, for the promptitude and vigour displayed by him in the overthrow and suppression of the Pindarries, and for those eminently skilful and judicious Military arrangements which enabled him to defeat the hostile agressions of the Marhatta Princes, in a campaign marked by a series of brilliant and decisive successes, highly honorable to the British Arms.

(Signed) Henry Cowper.

The Governor General in Council directs that those Orders be publicly read at the several stations of the Armies of the three Presidencies, to the Troops under Arms and that the European Officers of the native Corps, do cause the same to be fully explained, to the Native Officers and Troops engaged in the late Pindarie and Mahratta Campaigns.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col.
Sec. Government Milt. Dept.

(A true Copy)
(Signed) W. CASEMENT, L. C.
Sect. to Govt. Milt. Depart.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council
J. FARISH,
Sect. to Govt.

12th November 1819.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Surgeon Henry Robertson to discharge the duties of Surgeon to the Court of Circuit and Appeal until the return of Mr. McNeil from the service on which he is now employed.

13th November 1819.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the division orders issued by Brigadier General Smith, C. B. on the 5th Instant appointing Subadar Meerza Mahomed Ally, of the 2d | 6th Regiment Native Infantry to the Command of such Cooly Hill Forts in the Northern range as the Inspector may place under his charge.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to sea on sick certificate to Capt. J. Walker of the Madras establishment for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

In consequence of the death of Lieut. Richards of the Engineer corps, the following alteration and promotion are ordered to take place.

Adjustment of Rank,

Lieut. J Jopp, } to take rank from the 5th
and } January 1819.
Ensign S. Hemming, } vice Richards deceased.

Promotion.

Ensign John McLeod, to be Lieut. for the augmentation, – 1st April 1819.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following PARAS. of the Honorable Court's dispatch dated the 25th of May last.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 25th, of May 1819.

(136 a 8) Recommendation of the Medical Board that a third superintending Surgeon may be appointed to this Presidency in consequence of the late additions made to it's territory, submitted to Court's favorable consideration.

PARA. 39th For the reasons given, we authorize you to appoint a third superintending Surgeon on your establishment.

(2d) Forwarding a minute recorded by Lieut. General Sir Miles Nightingall, notifying his intention to relinquish the office of Commander in Chief and return to England in Dec. or early in Jan. next.

51st In our public letter of 6th January last we informed you that we had appointed Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Charles Colville, G. C. B. to be Commander in Chief at your presidency vice Lieutenant General Sir Miles Nightingall.

59th we have permitted Captain A. C. H. Lamy to return to his rank on your Establishment.

60th We have permitted the undermentioned persons severally to proceed to your Presidency to practise as Surgeons; and we direct that they succeed as assistant Surgeons on your establishment, their rank will be settled at a future time viz.

Mr. Robert Findlay.
Mr. William Pratt.

61st We have permitted Major Jerry F. Dyson of your establishment to remain in England until the departure for your presidency, of the first Company's ships of next season 1819 | 20.

62d We have permitted Robert Beatty M. D. to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon: and we direct that he succeed as an assistant Surgeon upon your establishment, his rank will be settled at a future time.

The Honourable the Governor in Council has great satisfaction in publishing for general information the following Extract (52 and 53 Paras) of the Hon'ble Court's dispatch dated, the 25th of May 1819, and to announce that the present order of the Honorable Court confirms the expectations held out in the General order of the 22d of December 1817 that Subadar Major (late Jamadar) Shack Hossein, of the 2d | 6th and Havaldar (late Private) Hurrybhyee of the 1st | 7th Regiment Native Infantry should be grantted each on retirement from the service, and to their Heirs in perpetuity, land on Enaum in such parts of the British Territories as they prefer, yeilding an income equal to double the amount of the Ordinary Pension of the rank they may hold on retiring from the service.

These Orders also confirm the recommendation of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to the Honorable Court to allow each Native Commissioned and Non Commissioned Office and sepoy present at the Battle of Corygaum the benefit of five years additional service in order to entitle him to the Pension at an earlier period.

His Excellency the Commander in chief is requested to adopt the necessary measures for providing those swords with suitable inscriptions to be presented in the name of the Hon'ble East India Company to Subadar Major Shaik Hossein of the 1st | 6th, to Havaldar Hurrybhye of the 1st | 7th and also to Subadar Major Saik Peer mahomed of the 1st | 4th Regiment Native Infantry, who for his gallant Conduct at Hewra has received a reward as announced in General Order of 2d April 1818.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 25th of May 1819.

REPLY TO LETTER, DATE 12TH SEPT. 1819.

(1st a 48th last letter dated 15th July 1819 Detailing with reference to the communications, in the Secret Department the Gallant and meritorious conduct of the Bombay Army in the Campaign of 1817-18, and.

Para, 52d The Statements and details communicated in these Paragraphs of the gallant and meritorious conduct exhibited by all Ranks and classes of your Army, European and native, during the late hostilities, have afforded us the highest satisfaction.

53d Having however communicated these sentiments in preceding letters, and in our votes of thanks lately conveyed to you, We have now only to express our entire approbation of the rewards which you have conferred on the several brave and faithful native Officers and soldiers noticed in this letter, and we authorize you to present a sword with a suitable inscription in our name to each native Officer whom you have pointed out to us as meriting such distinction.

His Excellency the Commander in chief will be pleased to cause the General Order to be read at the Head of every Native Corps in the service, under Arms.

15th November 1819.

The furlough to Benares on urgent private affairs granted Lieutenant R. S. Sutherland of the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry on the 23d of December last, and extended on the 20th of August to the 31st of last Month is continued to the 15th of December next.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to England agreeably to the Regulation to Surgeon Thomas Coats for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant E. F. Hamilton, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry to the situation of Persian interpreter to the officer commanding the troops in Kandeish, date of appointment 1st September 1819.

16th November 1819.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant the Sum of Rupees (175) one hundred and seventy five, for the provision of each of the three standards allowed to a Regiment of Native Cavalry including Fussels, spears and cases complete.

17 November 1819.

Official accounts having been received of the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Honorable Colonel Banerman, Governor of Prince of Wales Island and it's dependencies on the 8th August, the Honorable the Governor in Concil is pleased to direct that, as a mark of respect for the memory of the late Colonel Banerman, sixty one minute guns, corresponding with the number of the years of deceased, be fired this afternoon, from the saluting battery, the flag being half mast high, during the ceremony.

By Oder of the Honorable the Governor in Concil,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—Nov. 16th Lieut. Wm. Cazalet, A. S. A. C. G. from Mallegaum.
Do. 16th Major J. Salter, 1st Bat. 8th Regt. from Serroor.
Do. 21st Asst. Surgeon S. Sproule, from Surat.
Do. 23d Lieut. Campbell, 2d Regt. L. C. from Jaulna.
Do. do. Fraser, H. H. Rajah's Service from Nagpoor.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 17th Capt A. B. Campbell 1 | 9 Regt. N. I. to Kutch.
Do. Lieut. David, Liddell
Do. 18th The Rev. Mr Payne, to Kaira.
Do. 19th Capt. M. Grant, 2 | 4 to Surat.
Do. 22d Captain R. Macfarlane, to Poonah.
Do. 24th Lieut. Col. Gifford, 2 | 1 Regt. to Sea.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR.

We have just seen the city of Ellichpore in former times apparently the capital of Berar. It is pleasantly situated between the Sarpun and Bechun rivers which form a junction near it; these rivers probably unite about 2 coss to the Southward and fall into the Poornah river near *Durteapoor Baublee*. The Poornah is the principal river in Berar and abounds in large Fish.

The views in the vicinity of the city are remarkably picturesque. The Tomb of Reyman Shaw Doolah a Mahomedan Leader, and a person of much reputed sanctity who is said to have fallen in the conquest of that part of the country from the Hindoos.

It is situated on elevated ground on the banks of the river and enclosed by a stone wall with several equidistant and octagonal Bastions on which are domes supported on small arches. The principal Gateways are high and surmounted by minarets and nobut khanas of a very light and pleasing stile of Mogul architecture; great part of it is shaded by immense trees whose branches extend quite a cross the river, forming a grand mass of shade and foreground, well worthy the attention of students and admirers of painting; many other objects are conspicuous from the S. Bank of the river, as the Tomb of Ishmiel Khan, (the present Newabs Father) the Imaum Barra, the house of Banker Shaw, the Newabs Cypress Garden, &c. most of which places are very splendidly illuminated during the Mohurrum, and on other grand occasions; and what makes these objects more pleasing, is the attention and civility that Europeans meet with in visiting these places; forming a striking contrast to the jealous and cautious suspicion by which we are received. In most other Mahomedan or Hindoo cities.

We no doubt owe all these privileges and distinctions to the present Newab Salabut Khan, and his family, who have always held up to the natives the dignity of the British character by their example of friendship and attention which they shew to the European Gentlemen who visit the city; and had he that authority in the Town which one would think his long services to the state and unfeigned attachment to the British have so long entitled him to, many improvements would be made for the better, and the comforts of the Inhabitants again restored; at present many of the middling sort and all the poor are badly off from the high price of grain &c.

We may expect the Caravans or Kafilahs of merchants from Hindoostan, with their Camels Horses and produce of Bengal and Malwa, soon at Nagpore, when I hope articles will be a little cheaper by exchange of money and cloths &c. from the Northward with the Southern markets. Meanwhile believe me.

Dear Mr. Editor,
Yours Sincerely,
UN EXAMINATEUIL.

Camp, on road to Nagpore,
5th November 1819.

P. S.—It begins to get very cold in our Latitude. I think a supply of Shetland hose, Fur Coats, Persian Caps, Chafing dishes, Cognac, and Fribourg would be worthy the speculation of a new Firm.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall reply fully to Numa in our next.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 24th NOVEMBER, 1819.

We obeserve that the Nancy a French ship from Bordeaux, the 22d July, has arrived in Bengal bringing us English news, up to the 10th and continental a few days later.

We have made a few extracts but are sorry to say there are none of much interest; The markets in England for East India produce are still in a very depressed state and we have but little hope of their mending; most of the late Cotton sales having been made on speculation, the quantity on hand is but little diminished; better times however must soon arrive for we must consider depression, to have reached its lowest ebb.

Price of East India Produce, in London on the 6th of July.

	s. d.	s. d.		
COFFEE, Java .	125 0 *to*	140 0	drawback 5s	13,551 bags
Cheribon .	105 0 *to*	130 0	drawback 5s	
Bourbon .	none			
Mocha . .	115 0 *to*	130 0	6 2 8	
COTTON, Surat, lb.	0 5½ *to*	0 9½	0 8 7	75,451 bales
Bengal . .	0 5½ *to*	0 7½	100 lb.	
Bourbon . .	1 5 *to*	2 2		

SILK Bengal Skein, lb.	17 1 *to*	20 11		
Novi	23 0 *to*	37 4	0 3 9.	3,712 bales
Organzine . . .	38 0 *to*	50 0		
China	26 0 *to*	35 0		
Canton	00 *to*	0 0	0 5 7½	1,379 chests

Prices of Brandy, at Bordeaux on the 16th July.

Armagnac (select) per fifty v. . .	270 fr.
Marmande . . rare	245
Country	240
Languedoc none	
Cognac	400 to 360
Bordeaux, 4th proof	360 to 340

The long expected Ship Carmarthen, anchored in the Harbour yesterday; this ship left England so long back as the 20th May, and has touched at the Cape of Good Hope, Isle of France and Goa, she has brought us nothing, in the shape of news that we can find; the list of her passengers will be found in our Nautical Chronicle.

Agricultural.—Our Letters from the Northward still speak of bad crops or at least late ones, both of Cotton and Grain; and similar reports, with regard to grain have been sent to us from the Deckan; We are happy in observing however that these rumours have had but little effect on our markets; all kinds of grain and pulse retaining their usual prices.

Accounts from Hyderabad in Scind mention the arrival at that place of Suja ool Moolk (or Shah Shuja) the former King of Kaubul, having made his escape from his confinement with Runjeet Sing; he is stated to have arrived in a forlorn state with about forty attendants; we can hardly venture on an opinion as to the political result of his escape, as Runjeet Sing is still all powerful, and the government of Scind unable to afford him more than a temporary asylum.

The native letter, from whence this notice has been extracted "says Suja ool Moolk was once the envied possessor of two Diamonds, that had been wrested from the treasures of Delhi, by Nadir Shah; they are well known in India, by the names of,

Durria Noor, Splendor of the Sea.
and
Koe Toor, Mount Sinai,—in allusion to the Glory of God as witnessed by Moses.

These diamonds are now stated to be in the possesion of Runjeet Sing, and we suspect are the same, that formerly belonged to the King of Persia, and stiled the Mountain of Splendor and the Sea of Glory, the first was valued at 145-800£ and the other at 34-843£.

The double boat, since applied to the steam boat, is mentioned in the 76th number of the Annals of Philosophy, as being the invention

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of Mr. Miller of Dalswinton, in Scotland. We be no means wish to detract from the well recorded merits of Mr. Miller, but merely to mention, that the double boat for the purpose of sailing was introduced into India as far back as 1786, by a Captain William Dickson, who commanded a ship out of this port for many years; he was however a mere copier, having taken it from the Inhabitants of the South Sea Islands, amongst whom he had spent his youth. But he had no occasion to have gone so far, for double boats, may be seen on the coast of Malabar, at all seasons; at least the application of two boats were one will not suffice is in common use under the name of *Jongar*.

It will be no doubt gratifying to those friends of Mr. Christie's who live at a distance, to know, that he is doing well, and that no bad consequence is apprehended from his accident.

Lowjee Castle.—Lady Colvilles *at Home* last night, was most numerously and fashionably attended, the mazy dance in every frolic form was kept up *con amor* until an early hour this morning.

WE COPY THE FOLLOWING PROCLAMATION FROM THE LAST COURIER,

By Lord COCHRANE, Vice Admiral of CHILI, Admiral and Commander in Chief of the Ships and Vessels of the States, being authorised and commanded by the Supreme Government of CHILI strictly to blockade the Ports, Bays, Harbours and the whole Coasts of PERU.

I HEREBY DECLARE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ.

1st.—That the port of Callao and all other ports, bays and harbours as well as the line of coast from the port of Guayaquilla to Attacama in Peru, are in a state of formal blockade.

2d.—All vessels are strictly prohibited from carrying on any commerce or holding communication with the said ports and places, within the aforementioned line of blockade.

3d No ships or vessels belonging to friendly or neutral powers now in the bay of Callao or in any of the ports or anchorages comprehended within the blockade aforesaid, shall be permitted to sail therefrom after the elapse of 8 days from the date hereof.

4th. No neutral flag shall in any case be suffered to cover or neutralize the property of Spaniards, or of the inhabitants of the countries subject to the King of Spain.

5th. Any neutral vessels navigating under false or double papers, or which shall not have the necessary documents to prove the ownership of the property, shall suffer the penalties applicable to the goods and merchandize of enemies.

6th. Every neutral vessel which shall have on board Military Officers, Masters, Supercargos Merchants of the country subject to the King of Spain, shall be sent to Valparaizo, there to be adjudged according to the laws of nations.

7th. The present notification shall be transmitted to all those whom it may concern.

Given on board the O Higgins, bearing the flag of Commander in Chief, in the bay of Callao the 1st day of March 1819.

Signed COCHRANE,
By His Lordship's command,
Signed ANDREW A. T. OUTE,
Secretary.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

The York Captain Talbert from this port to England arrived at Cochin and Allipee, on the 1st of November and sailed again in prosecution of her voyage. We are happy in being enabled to state that Lady Anstruther, was quite well, and that all the passengers unite in commendation of the Captains attention and politeness.

The Equipment of his majesty's ship Seringapatam, is completed; she is now taking in her lading of Timber.

The Honorable Company's Ships Bombay and Herefordshire for China, proceed on their voyage to-morrow.

The Hashmy from Bengal passed the port in her way to the Gulf of Persia on Monday the 15th instant.

The Pilot Vessel launched at Mazegon on Thursday last, was called the Jane in compliment to Lady Colville.

Her principal dimensions are as follows.

	Feet
Length of Keel,	62
—— over all,	80
Breadth Extreme,	24
Depth in Hold,	8 6
Height between Decks,	5 4
Burthen in Tons.	190 ¼

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 17th Armed Pattamar Bhowaney, Syrang Shuck Dawood, from Bancoet.

Do. 23d Ship Carmarthen James Ross, from London 20th May and Isle of France 10th October.

PASSENGERS.

PER CARMARTHEN.—Mrs. Boyce, died Nov. 4th Marter Boyce, Miss Bathfield, Capt. Ogilvie, M. E. Mrs. Ogilvie, Miss M. Hopworth, Messrs. Hughes, Martin, Palmer, Corsellis, Hopkins, Livesay, Bird, Hubbard, Cadets, Lieut. Elwen, H. C. Marine.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 17th Armed Pattamar Musquetoe, Syrang Bhadoor to Porebunder.

Do. Brig Enterprize, Peter Bayros, to Cochin.

Do. 18th The H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. C. Wright, to Surat.

Do. Armed Pattamar Bhawaney, Syrang Shack Dawood, to Bancote.

Do 19th Ship Samarang, J. K. Durant, to Pulo Penang.

Do. 20th The H. C. Chartered Ship Marquis of Hastings, Charles Arkole, to England.

PASSENGERS.

PER MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.—Captain Arrow and family, Mr. J. Leckie.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—H. C. Ships, Barossa for London.
Ship Thames, for do.
H. C. Ships Bombay, and Herefordshire, for China.
Ship Glorioso, for Bengal.
Brig Aurora, for Pinang.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. SHIP.
Seringapatam, Mindeu.

H. C. CRUIZERS.
Sylph, Prince of Wales.

H. C. SHIPS.
Bombay, Herefordshire, Chartered, Ship Barossa.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.
Minerva Grab, Dadaloy, Fazel Ku reem, Birramgore, Glorioso.

BENGAL.
Hibernia, and Anrora Brigs.

FREE TRADERS.
Thames, Swallow, Sarah, Carmarthen.

ARABS.
Sahart.

MADRAS.
Reliance.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—November, 22d By the Rev. N. Wade, Robert Johnson, Sub Conductor Commissary Department, to Elizabeth Ward, Widow.

Do. Samuel Goddard, Quartermaster Serjeant on the Pension List of Tannah, to Francina Moss.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta on the 19th of October, in the 25th year of his age, Robert Gregory Morris, Esq of the Civil Service of this Establishment, and eldest Son of John Morris, Esq of Baker-Street London. For a considerable time immediately proceeding his death, Mr. Morris had suffered from paroxysms of a painful disorder, but by which his general health was not much affected; of late they had been much less frequent and severe which induced his Medical Friends to hope for his permanent recovery. Their hopes alas! were vain. After a short residence at Calcutta, where he went for the benefit of the voyage by Sea, a train of new and alarming symptoms appeared, which added to a return of his former disorder, hurried him to the grave in the very prime of life, to the great affliction of his Relations and Friends. To great maturity of judgment, a cultivated mind, and very promising talents, were joined in this excellent young man, a most amiable disposition, and affable and engaging manners. As a dutiful and affectionate Son, a kind and gentle Brother, a warm and sincere Friend, an agreeable and instructive Companion, he shone conspicuous, as well as for every estimable quality that can add ornament or dignity to human nature. It was the rare but happy fortune of Mr. Morris, to make every acquaintance a friend, and he has left behind him a most numerous and respectable circle, who sincerely lament his loss, and will never cease to remember him with affection.

At Tullygaum on the 13th October, Capt. Robarts of the 12th Madras Light Cavalry. His remains were intered at Umrutee with military honors.

This Gentleman had the good fortune to be equally beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. The officers of his corps as well as those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance have experienced the loss of a most sincere friend and agreeable companion, and the service a gallant and steady officer. It may with justice be said of him that he was equally Ornamental to his corps from the stateliness of his person as from the Intrinsic worthiness and excellence of his Soul.

On the 16th Inst. on his journey from Aurungabad to Bombay, Assist. Surgeon John Llewellen, aged 29 years.

On the 20th Inst. at Colabah aged 65, George Wm. Mignan, Esq, a Colonel on the retired list of the H. C. Army, of this Presidency.

In October last, at the Isle of France, Mr. William Boyce, of Bombay; and on Board the Carmarthen, at Sea on the 4th Inst. Mrs. Anne Boyce, his wife.

MADRAS,

MARRIAGE] At Nagpore, on the 16th October, Mr. JOHN LEDNARD, a Clerk in the Resident's Office, to MARIA, Daughter of Lieut, Colonel ROBERT MOWBRAY of H. M. 80th Regiment.

BIRTHS.] On Sunday, the 31st October, the Lady of the Revd W. A. KEATING, of a Son.

At the Presidency, on Saturday the 30th October, the Lady of R. CLARKE, Esq. of a Son.

At Nagpore on the 6th. October, Mrs, RHODES, of a Son.

DEATHS] At Peddy Gurral on the 20th October, on her way to Hydeiabad, the Lady of G. MEIKLE, Esq. Surgeon to H. H. the Nizam's Russell Brigade.

At Royapooram, on the 24th October, at the house of Mr. CHARLES HANCOCK, Mrs. A. C. DE ATIDA, aged 37 years, relict of the late Mr. CHARLES DE ATIDA.

October 19th, Captain Wm. Gray Sutton, Free Mariner, late of the *Brig* Lion.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.—On the 1st of June, in Stanley-place, Shrewsbury, the Lady of the Rev. Richard Massey, of a Son, being her twenty-second child.

On the 29th of May, Elizabeth, wife of—— Foller, a journeyman carpenter, at St. Giles's, near Great Torrington, of three fine boys, who, together with the mother, were doing well. The boys have been christened "Abraham, Issiac, and Jacob."

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE. OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

October 28, 1819.

BUY.		SELL.
2 Rs. 0 As.	Six per Cent. Loan / Promissory Notes.	2 Rs. 4 As.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,	8 per Cent.
Discount on Government Bills of Exchange	6 ditto
Discount on Government Salary Bills,	6 ditto
Interest on Loans on Deposit.	6 ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

REMIT 2s. 6d.]	CALCUTTA.	[DRAW
On London, at six Month's sight,	per Sicca Rupees	2s. 7d.
On Bom. 30 Days' sight,	per 100 Bom. Rs	Sa. Rs. 87s. 0d.
On Mad. 30 Days' sight,	per 100 St. Pag.	Sa. Rs. 330s. 0d

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current.

Cotton—Although the quantity of Cotton in the market is still small, yet the demand is so trifling, that holders have submitted to a reduction of 8 to 12 annas on the prices of last week.—*Cutchoura* may now be purchased at 15 rupees to 15 rupees 4 annas; of the better descriptions of *Cotton* there is very little to be procured.

Rice is without alteration, with the exception of *Mongy*, which has advanced about 1 anna.

Sugar continues in good demand, and may be stated at an advance of 4 to 6 annas.

Betelnut and *Pepper* are dull, and have declined a little.

The *Lady Barlow*, Clark, took her departure for Bombay on Wednesday.

The *Union*, Skittler, will sail for Penang and Sincapore in a day or two.

OCTOBER 26.

On Friday last, the fourth Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, for the present year, was opened at the Supreme Court with the usual formalities, after which the following gentlemen were sworn of the Grand Jury.

GEORGE CRUTTENDEN, Esq. *Foreman.*

Walter Nesbit,	J. W. Fulton,
John Small,	Walter Davidson
E. S. Portbury,	S. Beaufort,
G. Ewan Law,	George Tyler,
Gordon Forbes,	H. T. Princep,
William Dundas,	H. H. Bell,
David Clark,	Nat. Alexander,
John Melville,	L. A. Davidson,
W. L. Gibbons,	Archibald Simpson,
Henry Sargeant,	Alex. Colvin and
George Mackillop,	Peter Clark, Esqrs.

The charge to the Grand Jury was delivered by the Honorable Sir Anthony Buller, to the following effect:

"The number of prisoners committed for trial are not many, considering the length of time which has elapsed since the last sessions. Some of them, however, are of a very serious complexion. Six persons have been committed, on six distinct charges of murder, perpetrated in this city, and one for manslaughter; a greater number than has to my knowledge ever appeared in the calender, and they are charged to have been committed, not by the Chinese or native Portuguese, but either by Mussulmans or Hindoos, against whom, as far as I have observed, charges of this nature have been comparatively few. One or two of the cases depend wholly on circumstantial evidence, and will require your fullest attention, and a minute examination of the witnesses; but as far as I can collect from the depositions taken before the coroner, I am not aware that it is necessary for me to make any particular observations on any of them, except perhaps one. In that, the charge rests wholly (at least as far as appeared on the coroner's inquest) on the evidence of the magistrate, before whom the information on oath of the deceased woman was taken, and on declarations of hers made at other times, but after she received the mortal wound. Such official informations are only evidence, as such, when reduced to writing, and even then only against such prisoners as are present when the examination is taken. If, however, the deposition was given, at a time when her recovery was extremely improbable, and she was impressed with the danger of her situation,—then indeed, that as well as any other declaration, deliberately made by her under such circumstances, is allowed by the law to be evidence, in cases of the nature to which I am now alluding,—in consequence of the strong obligation a dying person must feel to tell nothing but the truth.

"Most of the other cases in the calendar are, I hope, not of a nature to detain you long.

"Exclusive, however, gentlemen, of the duties you have to perform, in examining and deciding on the bills which may be brought before you, it is also part of your office to investigate such other matters as may have come to your knowledge without the intervention of prosecutors—and on your recommendation the Court will direct any bills of indictment to be prepared and laid before you. In this country, I fear, many offences are committed of a nature not immediately tending to a breach of the peace, which do not reach the ears of the magistrates; the fear the natives have of involving themselves in trouble, in cases where they are not individually the sufferers, cuts off from the Police that assistance in the discovery of crimes, which, in England and other countries, it receives from the mass of the population. In the prosecutions at the last sessions, for forgeries connected with the Court of Requests, it appeared that the offence had been carried on, (though I trust for no great length of time but) at all events systematically, by a general gang of persons, with the general knowledge of the neighbourhood where the offenders resided; and that in some instances, persons had run away from their abodes, rather than give evidence in favor of the persons sued on such forged instruments. The discovery, however, of this system of fraud was not, I believe, made, till a quarrel among the offenders themselves, induced one of them to give information.

"Among other offences which may be carried on to a great extent, but of which the magistrates are perhaps, the last persons likely to be informed—from the fear the natives have of making complaints against persons invested with power,—are such, as I alluded to in a former address to a Grand Jury, namely—those committed by the chokedars and other under-officers employed in the police. I do not remember since I have been in this country, that any prosecution has taken place in this Court, for extortions or abuse of power by such officers; but, (with the discretion with which they consider themselves invested, or which I have reason to believe they are in the habits of exercising,) I fear offences of that nature must be too prevalent. The danger of trusting inferior native officers with any degree of power, and the necessity of limiting their discretion, have been often the subject of reports form the magistrates of various parts of our Indian possessions; but I fear in this city such officers consider themselves invested with the power, and perhaps conceive it to be their duty to arrest and confine persons, till they can be brought before a magistrate, for almost every offence which one person accuses another of having committed,—for every trifling assault or affray, said to have taken place,—though the dispute is at an end, when the charge is made. The abuses to which such a power would be liable, in the hands of natives, are sufficiently manifest,—and it is to be feared it is too often made use of, for purpose of oppression and exaction, It should therefore be generally known, that the law does not trust such officers with any such authority—where indeed the officer ascertains that the assault is of so serious a nature, that death may be the consequence, he ought to detain the man accused to answer the charge; and also (in order to keep the public peace of the city,) he may arrest persons committing an affray in his presence; but in such case, there is less danger of his abusing such authority, as he himself is responsible for the truth of the charges.

"In consequence of proposed alterations in some of the gaols of this city, I took an opportunity since the last sessions, of examining them Defects, appear to me, certainly to exist but the attention of government had been previously called to them, and orders, I nuderstand, given, for enlarging the goals and making other improvements, which had been suggested. Had this not been the case, I should have recommended it to you, gentleman, to inspect them, but I hope future grand Juries will do so more frequently than has been hitherto customary. The

(Continued after the Poetry.)

Poetry.

LINES WRITTEN ON THE PARTING OF THREE FRIENDS.

"When shall we three meet again?"

In parting, perhaps we are breaking a link
Which may ne'er be united again,
And firm as that chain was,' 'tis painful to think
That absence *may* rend it in twain.

Oh, when shall we meet? perhaps not until time
Shall have wither'd our hearts with our bloom;
And *where*—in some strange and some far distant clime,
Or within the dear circle at home?

When together we dwell and together decay,
The change is most painful to view,
But oh, it is mournful to meet and to say
Was it *thou* who last bade me adieu?

We may meet or in sickness, or sorrow, or pain,
Or no more in this dark world of woe
But still the fond hope of once meeting again
Shall cheer us, wherever we go.

Perhaps in some populous haunt we may meet,
Mid the laugh, and the song, and the jest;
Or perhaps in some lonely and sylvan retreat,
Where Feeling hath room in the breast.

We shall think on the days with those friends we have seen,
And in fancy live o'er them *once more*,
And, sighing, remember that such things *have* been,
But *will* they seem bright as before?

Ah, no! even then to our memory shall steal
Some scenes which with these may compare,
And many a sorrow which they did not feel,
And a joy in which they had no share.

Thus in parting, perhaps, we are breaking a link
Which may ne'er be united again!
And, firm as that chain was, 'tis painful to think
That absence *can* rend it in twain. H.

(Continued from the third Page.

personal examination of them, and inquiry into the conduct of the goalers to their prisoners, from time to time, would tend much to their good management, and the comfort of the prisoners.

"When I come into Court, I intended to call your attention to the fees taken by the gaoler from the several persons in his charge, and to request you to enquire whether length of time has introduced alteration, and whether any future or larger sums have been exacted, than he is authorized to take; but, I have reason to hope the propriety of abolishing such fees altogether, and remunerating the gaoler by other means, will be taken into consideration by the government.—I fear, in some instances, they bear particularly hard on the criminal prisoners---on those of the lower class, who, for slight offences, are sentenced to short imprisonments,---and add heavily to the punishment intended to be inflicted. All such fees have been abolished in England, and the gaoler remunerated out of the country rates. As to all persons acquitted, or discharged on proclamation for want of prosecution, they were abolished by an Act of Parliament passed in the 14th year of his present Majesty's Reign, and in the other instance by an Act passed lately, namely, in the 55th year of the Reign. In alluding to this subject, it is fair by the gaoler to state, that I do not do so in consequence of complaints having been made of abuses;---on the contrary, I have heard him particularly well spoken of, for his kindness and humanity to the persons in his custody---and I have little doubt he has in many instances generously given up the fee, which it has been customary to demand."

English Extracts.

Price of Stocks on Tuesday, July 6.

Bank Stock	217½217
3 per cent. Bank reduced	68 7/8⅞a⅞
3 per cent. ditto Consols	
4 per cent. cons. An. 1780	85¼ 85
5 per cent. Navy Ann	101⅞ ⅛⅜
Bank Long Annuities	17-18-16-⅜
Omnium	0⅞a1⅛⅜
India Stock	
4 per cent. India Bonds	6 2 dis.
South Sea Stock	
2 per cent. Annuities 1751	
Exchequer Bills 2d. per day	1s. pm. 2s. dis.
Consols for Account May 26 h	69a8⅝a⅞a¼a⅜a⅜

Price of Stocks on Thursday July 8.

Bank Stock	216½
3 per cent. reduced	67¼
3 per cent. consols	67¼
4 per cent.	85½
5 per cent.	101¼
Omnium	1¼ dis.

The following Banking Houses have suspended their payments.

Messrs. Warren & Pope,	of Bristol.
—— Fisher and Co.	of Cheltenham.
—— Fisher and Co.	of Winchcomb e.

It was believed that Parliament would be prorogued on Tuesday the 13th of July.

A legion of 5000 men, completely armed and under the command of General DeVereux, had left Liverpool to go and serve the cause of Independence in South America.

Letters from MacGregor to General Macirone stated, that the former, since his flight from Porto Bello, had come to Aux Cayes.—He was at the head of 2000 fresh troops, and prepared to land again on the Spanish Continent.

Admiral Cornwallis died on the 5th of July at his state of Newlands, in the neighbourhood of Southampton.

Trade was exceedingly dull at Gibraltar.

Mr. Bertin d'Aubigny had left Paris for London on a special mission of the French Government.

The Marquis de Riviere, Ambassador at Constantinople, was to be superseded—some say by the Duke d'Albufera.

A public Meeting was to be held at Smithfield on the 21st July, in order to discuss and adopt the most speedy measures for obtaining a radical reform in the House of Commons.—Among the signatures to a circular which was distributing in London to that effect, were the names of Hunt, President, Charles Wolseley, Baronet; and Messrs. Cartwright, Cobbett, junior, Gale Jones, Wooler, Watson, &c.

Letters fr m Rio Janeiro state, that Count Caza-Florez, the Spanish Ambassador at the Court of Brasil, having received orders to gain over Artigas if possible, had sent him a letter which contained the most seducing offers. This a Spanish Officer undertook to deliver to him, and succeeded in doing it, but with great difficulty. Artigas read the whole letter with great *sangf oid*, and immediately after ordered the officer, who had brought it, to be shot.

Letters from Chili confirm the capture of the Spanish Frigates *Esmeralda* and *Vengeance*.—The object of Lord Cochrane's cruize is to clear the whole coast Peru of the Spanish naval force, so as to hinder the retreat of the Royalists, when General San Martin shall attack Lima. There is no doubt, that the united troops of the Independents, will soon put an end to the power of Spain in Peru.

Private Letters from Washington of the 2d of June, state that the President was there having abridged his visit to the Southern States, which was to last till the beginning of July. His return was variously attributed: 1. To the general report, that the Island of Cuba had been made over to Great Britain. 2. To some dispatches from Spain which announced the refusal from Ferdinand to ratify the cession of the Floridas. 3. To the sudden departure of Mr. Bagot, the English Plenipotentiary. 4. To a maritime question of the greatest importance, and which required a speedy decision. 5. To a design to increase for the present the rate of the Custom-house duties. The immediate convocation of the Congress was expected.

Paris July 11.—The Duke de Bassanno, whose name is in the list of the 28, has obtained permission to reside at Geneva.

By a decree of the 9th of July, after having heard the conclusions of Mr. Schonen, Deputy Attorney General, the Chamber of Accusation of the Royal Court pronouncing on the complaints of Madame Lackarechal Brune for calumny against Mr. Martainville, have referred the latter to the Court of Assizes.

The Marquis of Lomenie was drowned on the 6th of July while bathing, in the river contiguous to his park, in the Commune of Dieuville.

French Stocks on the 13th of July.

Five per cent. consol, - - 70 fr. 90 c.
Actions de la Banque de France, 1445 fr.
Obligations de la Ville de Paris, 1130 fr.

Sweden.—The writer of an official paper, alludes, with brief contempt, to rumours respecting the projected dethronement of Charles XIV. and says they are not worth the honour of a serious notice. An article in a Danish paper tends to corroborate the spirit of the Swedish paragraph, and says it thinks it may affirm, that not one of the Courts which guaranteed the Treaty of Kiel, have made any such proposition. It adds, however, that the Founder of the new Dynasty has been strongly "invited" to pay his debt; and that His Majesty, for his part, has complained of being oppressively treated. All Sovereigns we fear, are apt to find the politeness of these "invitations" oppressive.

Report of Sandt's death.—Articles both from Paris and Germany repeat the contradiction to the report of Sandt's death. The French Royalist Papers express their astonishment at the interest taken by the Ge mans "in behalf of this ferocious murderer." But the fact is, he is not a "ferocious murderer. He is a young man, of naturally gentle disposition, and enthusiastic principles, driven mad by the gross political vices and broken promises of the Bourbons' brother Potentates,—of those very men, in behalf of whom he once fought against the French. Assassination is a very shocking thing, especially when it is recommended by the wordlyminded and the powerful,—by Priest and Princes, and the advocates of Infernal Machines; but it is a still more shocking thing to drive an universally esteemed and good hearted person out of his senses, and make virtue itself the foundation of crime. According to a report mentioned in an article dated Bremen, a proposal had actually been made to put this unfortunate victim of political falsehood to the *torture*,—which made the Grand Duke of Baden so indignant, that he discharged the Committee of Investigation. This Prince and the King of Bavaria are the only two Sovereigns who have kept their word about constitutions with their subjects, and therefore need have no bad consciences in this business. This report however will tend still further to excite the curiosity of the European public, who must all think it strange, that they hear so little of the proceedings in so important a matter.

Return of the Exiles.—The King of France has authorized the return of five more exiles, among whom is Marshal Soult. We do not mean to undervalue this conduct on the part of his Majesty, who we really believe is a much wiser and more liberal man than any other of his family; but now that he has openly declared for the only line of conduct which can stand a chance of preserving the Bourbons in possession, it is his obvious interest to recal the mos powerful of the old authorities; not to mention, that the Allied Powers must be uneasy at the residence of these active and sceptical Frenchmen among them. The project of law relative to the Journals and Periodical Publications has passed by a majority of 142 against 14.

Sandt.—Sandt, it is said, was living on the 24th of May, but in such a deplorable state, owing to the putrescenes of his wounds, that no body could remain near him. It is added however, that persons had been admitted to converse with him, and that he does not evince the least sign of repentence. Nor is it likely that he should? A young man of his habits must have anticipated all the arguments that could be used on the other side of the question; and his enthusiasm, intellectual as well as morbid, and supposing itself founded in virtue, is not likely to give way at such a moment. All the modes of education, both religious and classical, help to confirm such a mind rather than shake it. A merely ignorant man may be frightened by being reasoned with; and a merely inte lectual man, like Rochester, may be frightened in consequence of physical weakness; but if Sandt is remonstrated with by a scholar, he will refer to Brutus,—if by a theologian, to Ehud and Judith,—and if by a courtier, to the Infernal Machines and Broken Promises,—besides reading him a great lecture on servility and effeminacy, and the assassination of whole countries. The Allied Powers with their political vices have driven the young man mad—there's the whole secret;—and if he were brought back to reason, it would still be with infinite contempt for them and their pretended virtues.

SUSSEX

At a late meeting of the mayor, burges es, and principal inhabitants of Arundel, it was resolved to petition Parliament for inquiry into the abuses existing in the Court of Exchequer, in relation to the prosecutions brought against persons charged with smuggling, and for investigating the nefarious system pursued with respect to informers, as more particularly evinced by the late proceedings against individuals in that neighbourhood.

SUFFOLK.

Ipswich, in common with the other large towns of the empire, has felt the stagnation of trade, and the pressure of poor-rates; these last are likely a little to be lessened. An extensive Roman cement manufactory has recently been established in that town, and a number of fishermen are employed to raise up the stone from the rocks at the entrance of the harbour.

KENT.

A Mr. Harrison, of Canterbury, lately accomplished a most arduous undertaking, which gave him opportunity to exhibit much inhumanity towards his horses. For a wager of 300 guineas, he undertook to ride from Canterbury to London, a distance of 56 miles, in 3 hours: he performed the task in 2 hours and 57 minutes, winning by 3 minutes. He rode 11 horses. For this performance of the poor horses, the freedom of the city of Canterbury has been presented to him!

A tunnel under ground is now cutting from the river Medway, at Rochester, to Higham. When this great work is completed, it is thought that a steamboat can be employed from Maidstone to London.

Our Venerable Sovereign (God bless him!) entered his 82d year yesterday; age alone is respectable; but the deeds of a long tenour of elevated life, accompanied and supported by undeviating integrity, and moral principle; evidenced by conscientious piety, and unsullied virtue; actuated by manly firmness in negociation, and steadiness of action: have, combined to record his merits in the annals of Europe, and to hand them to posterity with a respect more lofty than his station, and far higher than the cavils of his enemies.

Supply Of Gold.—From 1492 to 1808 (311 years), the gold and silver sent from America amountst to 1,666,775,322*l.* sterling, being 3,933,220*l.* per ann, on an average. The total specie of Europe is 351,142,800*l.* sterling; an annual loss has therefore taken place (including the European produce), amounting to 2,938,774*l.*—1-7th is consumed in Trinkets; the remainder to China, &c.—*Humboldt*, 3d vol. p. 440 and 451.)

Princess Augusta is to reside in Buckingham Hou whenever she visits the metropolis, and apartment are now preparing for the reception of her Roya Highness.

Bristol, June 8.—The public mind is a good dea tranquilized by the decision of Parliament with res pect to the important question of our circulating me dium; and as it is notorious that the expected depre ciation of value, in every description of property, ha been fully anticipated by the great fall, which ha really taken place, we have pleasure in saying, that we think there is an appearance of a general improvement in our commercial relations. The exchanges having recently altered in favour of this country, is a considerable assistant towards forwarding transactions with the Continent; and the letters we have seen from different foreign ports, all concur in representing a revival of trade. In our own markets there is nothing particular to notice. The merchants furnish a tolerable supply of raw Sugars, which are taken readily by the trade at our quotations. Refined are in rather better demand. We cannot advance the price of Coro, but there is a great disposition to do business at our quotations. Rum has for some time been at a nominal currency, but its real value must now be stated at a considerable reduction from its lately quoted prices. —(*Bristol Observer.*)

The Intendant and Wardens of the City of Charleston, in America, have imposed on the inhabitants a regular *Income Tax*. The burthen, indeed, is not very heavy, being only one per cent. in common cases; but it extends not onl to *income* from *land*, *houses*, or other *fixed property* but also to "all profit or income' arising from the pursuit of any faculty, profession, or occupation, trade or employment;" and the *taxable property* belonging to *persons not residing within the United States is subject to a* Triple *tax*—a regulation which might furnish no very inappropriate hint in the case *of our own absentees.*

Extract of a letter, dated Hamburg, May 31:—

A singular circumstance has occured here which causes much speculation. A few days ago a Danish brig of war suddenly came to her moorings in that part of our harbour called the Rummelhafen; upon an application to the Captain to know what reasons induced him to choose a station there, he replied, that he acted upon orders received from the highest authority. The Danish Chargé d' Affaire was next applied to, who declared, that his Government deemed the measure necessary, in order to secure to Danish vessels anchoring in the harbour, exemption from being visited by the Hamburg Custom House Officers, a privilege granted them by the ancient treaty of Gottorp; which in spite of reiterated remonstrances, had frequently been violated since 1814. Immediately after this declaration, a courier was dispatched to Copenhagen, and another to the Diet at Frankfort. Every one is anxious to see how the affair will end."

The following circumstances having come to our knowledge, we are induced to give them all the publicity we can, as a warning to our countrymen, who visit Paris, to be upon their guard against the fraudulent artifices of hotel-keepers and others of the same class in the French metropolis.

A Gentleman took some furnished apartments in the Rue de la Paix, belonging to an hotel just opposite, at the rate of *nine hundred francs a month*. He had been there several months, when he had the misfortune to lose his daughter, who had been in a delicate state of health for some length of time. Having had the intention of leaving Paris, he had, by his son, made a fresh *verbal* agreement with the master of the hotel to continue on his apartments at *thirty francs a-day*. The increasing illness of his daughter however prevented him from removing. Soon after paying the last honours to his departed child he determined to leave Paris, and sent for his account, which was quite correct, and was paid. But upon a separate piece of paper there was a charge made of *fifteen hundred francs* for damage done to the apartment, in consequence of the illness and death of the lady, although not the least injury whatever was in fact, done, nor any thing soiled, which common washing would not cleanse. The Gentleman was advised to refuse this exorbitant and iniquitous demand, made only two days before he was going, and after every arrangement for his departure was settled. After much discussion and employing an agent for the purpose, this hotel-keeper came down, by degress from his extravagant and unjust demand, and instead of fifteen hundred francs, agreed to take *one hundred and fifty*, which the Gentleman gave him, in order to get rid of the business, as he was to set off the next morning. The hotel-keeper, however, being foiled in one scandalous attempt, immediately set up another demand of *four hundred and fifty francs* for fifteen days lodging, *beyond the term the gentleman said*. And when he was told the apartments had been taken since by the day, "Yes," he said, "that was only if he had staid two or three days longer; but as he had staid above a month, that agreement was done away, as they returned to the original one." This he would swear to! And, as unfortunately, the gentleman's son, who made the second agreement, was gone, to England, the hotel-keeper's oath could not be disproved." "Besides," says this honest keeper of the hotel, "it was only a *verbal* agreement, not *written*, and therefore it was not binding." Thus the gentleman was in fact, cheated out of *six hundred francs*.

There may be and it is to be hoped there are honester persons in the same class at Paris than the hotel-keeper here spoken of; but in general, our countrymen will act prudently to trust in no case to *verbal* agreements. Let every agreement, however trifling, be set down in black and white: otherwise, if one traveller agrees to hire or buy any thing for 100 francs; and another, five minutes afterwards offers 101, the latter will generally be put in possession. For the same reason Englishmen, and indeed all foreigners who take lodgings in Paris, should be careful when they enter their apartments, to have an exact *etat de lieu*, or list of every thing and its condition noticing every crack in the window, or spot in the paint or paper, or floor; otherwise, if not noticed, they may be compelled to repair it: and the like rule applies to the state of the furniture, old chairs, cracked china, in short every thing, of which unfair advantage may by possibility be taken.

Amatory Suicide.—A Stud[illegible] Vienna, a Prussian by birth, put an end to his life lately at a lodging house in the Faubourg Leopoldstadt. This suicide was attended with circumstances of a singular nature. The young man arrived at Vienna, accompanied by an intimate friend, and they both, soon after, became a

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1819.

(Continued from the last Page.)

enamoured of the same lady. From this circumstance much irritation arose between them, but each feeling a strong repugnance to inflict death on the other, they agreed to decide it by a game at piquet, and that the loser should shoot himself. This was literally executed. The unfortunate youth who happened to lose the game, and his life, was only nineteen years old. His rival fled, but was soon after apprehended. This story will not appear surprising to those who are acquainted with the romantic character of certain Students in the German Universities.

[*New Times June* 10.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ASIATIC JOURNAL.

SIR,—As complicate relations growing out of the cession to the Dutch of Banca remain to be adjusted, there are two or three points which it seems material not to overlook.

The Dutch had originally but a factory on Banca; they gain full sovereignty of they whole island by the cession. Our right to make the cession rested—on a commutation of the influence over the Sultan of Palembang acquired by possession of the Dutch Settlements in Java: and on a delegated observance of the guarantee which that commutation gave to the Sultan of the full sovereignty of his dominions in Java. When Banca was transferred, the commutation was transferred. This therefore takes the case out of the ordinary operation of the law of nations upon acts done by a power holding a temporary dominion acquired by conquest, which acts are not specifically confirmed by a treaty on the restoration of peace. The acceptance by the Dutch under a treaty of what the commutation acquired, is a virtual recognition of the guarantee which the commutation gave.

It the Dutch choose to invalidate their title to Banca, this cannot disturb the cession of Cochin in exchange for it.

QUIA.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

A Court of Common Council was yesterday held, for the special purpose of [illegible] petitioning both Houses of Parliament against the Foreign Enlistment Bill. Eight of the Aldermen were present.

Before proceeding to the business of the day, the Lord Mayor announced the death of Mr. S. Newnim, Comptroller to the Bridge-house Estates. A motion was afterwards adopted, that the Court should, on an early day, fill up the vacancy.

The Lord Mayor then stated, that in consequence of a Requisition, he had called the Court together. The Requisition, which embraced the objects of the Meeting, was read.

Mr. Favell rose. He said, he appeared under circumstances of a very peculiar nature, in consequence of what had transpired on Monday last. He would endeavour to confine himself as much as possible to the immediate question before the Court; but it was impossible to pass over in silence the neglect of duty, as Magistrates, and the very improper conduct as men, of the Aldermen who on that day had deserted the Court.—(*Hear, hear!*) He felt it due, not only to himself and the Gentlemen who had signed the Requisition, but to the Corporation at large, to notice the matter; and he thought it a most lamentable and serious thing, that after a Court had been duly formed and recognised, one, two, or three individuals should have it in their power to counteract the great business of the Court.—(Cries of *Hear!*)—When he now saw one of these Gentlemen in the Court (Mr. C. Smith), and reminded him, that he had on that very day recognised the proceedings, in common with other Aldermen—had recognised, in fact, the very question for discussion, which they afterwards abandoned—

Mr. N. Williams here rose, amidst loud cries of *Order!* He said, they were not assembled to discuss the conduct of the Aldermen, but a distinct question.

Mr. Favell contended that he was strictly in order.

Mr. Williams (amidst shouts of *Favell! Go on, go on,*) maintained, that the Worthy Member was out of order.—(Great confusion.

The Lord Mayor said, that if a Member rose to order, he ought to be heard. It would then before the Court to judge whether he was in order himself, or not.—(*Hear!*)

Mr. Williams said, (his object in rising was to say, that as the Aldermen, who were the object of the Worthy Member's animadversion, were not all present, he should not attack them in their absence. He appealed to the Court, whether he should not confine himself to the Order of the Day.—Cries of *Order* and *Sit down!*)

The Lord Mayor said, that in his opinion, Mr. Favell was strictly in order,—(*Hear hear!*)

Mr. Alderman Waithman said, that he never witnessed such disorder in the Court before. If the Members were not at liberty to state all the circumstances under which they met, there was an end to all freedom of debate.—(*Hear!*)

Mr. Favell resumed. He said it was a most serious thing, that after a Court had been formed and recognised, any man, or set of men should, for particular purposes, abandon the Court. He had, on the occasion he alluded to, as well as the present, missed the attendance of some Worthy Barosets, who were not not only Aldermen, but *Elder*-men, besides other whose presence might have prevented the occurrence of which he complained. On the present occasion, he had to complain of the heat into which a young Member (Williams) had thrown himself in defence of the Aldermen, and was surprised that he should have outraged the rules of the Court.

Mr. Williams again cried *Order!* and rose amidst general confusion. When silence was obtained,

Alderman Waithman expressed his surprise that Mr. Williams, who was but a young Member (although formerly an Officer) of the Court, should excite such disorder, and attempt to put down an old and valued Member in his proceedings.—(*Hear!*)

Mr. Favell said, he would pursue his observations no further on the subject, but at once move a vote of censure on the conduct of the Aldermen, who had on Monday deserted the Court, and proved themselves unworthy the confidence of their fellowcitizens.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Griffiths was of opinion, that the Worthy Aldermen should be present, in order to defend their conduct, if they could.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Dixon thought it would be highly improper, as well as unfair, to entertain the motion. It was not soldierly to fight those who were absent.—(Laughter.)

The Lord Mayor said, in his opinion, due notice of such a motion ought to be given before it was discussed.

Mr. Favell consented to withdraw it, and proceed with the main question. He said, that the question they were met to discuss, was one which affected not only the liberty and trade of the British subject, but of Europe generally, and the whole commercial world. He would not, however, detain the Court by any lengthened discussion, in order to introduce his Resolutions; for the subject had already been so wisely considered, and the debates in the Parliament upon it were so complete and diffusive, as to render it wholly unnecessary. With the general outline of the Bill, he thought almost every Member of the Court must be acquainted, from the circumstances he had mentioned, and this would narrow his observations. It was even the less necessary to go into detail, for the Representatives of the City had heard the merits of the Bill already discussed in Parliament, and had felt it their duty to oppose it. They were, therefore, fully aware of the principle of the Bill. The great question seemed to him to be, whether by the enactment of the measure, which had been introduced by the Attorney-General, the neutrality of nations would not be infringed upon?—(*Hear!*)—The Attorney General had, it was true, denied that the Bill would have the effect to destroy that rality, and had introduced a sort of *salvo*, with regard to transports. This, however, was little better than a strick to gloss over the great evil.—[Here the Worthy Member read a correspondence between the late Governor Picton and Mr. H. Dundas, in illustration of his Resolutions.]—He sincerely hoped that Great Britain would neither lend itself, or be forced into an odious policy agtinst humanity and liberty, at the dictation of foreigners, especially such a power as that governed by Ferdinand of Spain.—(*Hear!*)—The "*Temple of Janus*" was not shut, and he trusted that priestcraft, superstition, and tyranny, would hereafter be known only in history.—(*Hear, hear!*)—He concluded by moving the Resolutions.—

Mr. Slade seconded the Resolutions. He said, the proposed Foreign Enlistment Bill was obnoxious upon two principles—that is, political and commercial. In a political point of view, it tended to infringe upon the liberty of the subject; but in a commercial sense, it was still more peculiar—for it would not only lead to the injury of trade with this country, but with Europe and the world. If the question as to the policy of the measure was put to the country at large, he had no doubt it would be negatived by acclamation.—(*Hear!*)

Mr. Dixon warmly opposed the Resolutions. He had long considered the question, and was of opinion, that it was the interest of the country to maintain a friendly connection with the Spanish Government and Colonies. He maintained, that our own Government had a right to control its subjects in matters of such moment; and men should not be suffered to enter into the speculations lately evinced in emigration. If he stood alone, he would oppose the Resolutions.

Mr. Griffiths supported them. He would ask, whether the Attorney General knew more of commerce than the men he was now addressing?—(Cries of, *No!* and laughter.)—Did the House of Commons itself know more of commerce than those he now addressed?—(Repeated cries of *No, no!* accompanied by shouts of laughter.)

Mr. Alderman Wood said, the Resolutions should have his hearty support, and he would do his utmost in the House to oppose the Bill in contemplation. It was shocking to see the Government attempt to proscribe a free people, and prevent them from going where they pleased, to avoid starvation, at a time, too when *three* millions of new taxes were about to be added to the buddens of the people.—(*Hear hear!*)

Mr. James and Mr. Williams supported the Resolution.

Mr. Alderman Waithman, in an energetic speech, followed on the same side. He had not heard a single argument adduced in favour of the Bill, and rather pitied the worthy Member (Dixon), who was evidently embarrassed in an attempt to support it.—Laughter.)—That worthy Gentleman should recollect, that not many years since he had, in a very flaming way, supported the cause of the Spanish Patriots. Now he forgot them altogether.—(*Hear!*)—He contended, that in a free country like this every man had a right to emigrate where he pleased, provided he did not disturb the general pelace and tranquility. Thousands of our fellow-countrymen were starving; an immense load of taxation was about to be levied; and was the poor wretch, who could neither pay them nor find bread, to be prevented from seeking a spot where he might find existence?—(*Hear!*)—Was the only retreat of the poor and the distressed thus to be cut off; and this in support of one of the most odious tyrannies that ever existed?—The proposed measure of the Attorney General should be warmly met by him in the House.

Mr. Favell replied to Mr. Dixon, and the Resolutions being put, they were carried unanimously, with the exception of the latter Gentleman, who held up his hands against them.

A long discussion then took place upon the propriety of the Petition which embraced the subject of the new taxes; Mr. Dixon contending that no Petition could be received by the House of Commons after the Resolutions for the new taxes had passed a Committee of Ways and Means. After some observations from Messrs Favell, Wood, and Waithman, it was decided that the Petition was regular, the Resolutions having merely passed a Committee of the whole House, and not a Committee of Ways and Means.

The Petitions were then carried, and the Court adjourned.

June 5th.

The Lord Lieutenant of Irland has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Major Frederick Armstrong, already Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword.

Walter Scott is stated to have realized 72,000*l.* within the last twelve years, by his literary works.

By the Packets for Havre, which will sail from Portsmouth twice a week, Emigrants to the United States are constantly proceeding to embark in American vessels at that port. A ship is now lying there, waiting for passengers for Baltimore and New York. American vessels by shipping English passengers in the French Ports, evade the British law which enacts that not more than one passenger to five tons shall embark in any vessels for America.

The Government are expediting the Yard and Arsenal at Pater. The whole navy of Europe might ride in Milford-Haven, if once safely in, it is is so deep and land-locked. A Light House is now building on Lundy Island, to serve as a Pharos for the Bristol Channel and Milford Haven, as the Eddystone does for the English Channel and Plymouth Sound. Business is to be removed to Milford. Being situate in the neighbourhood of iron-mines and collieries, a great saving is calculated on both as to fuel and all sorts of iron-ware.

STEAM BOATS.

An elegant steam packet, Intended to run between Dublin and Holyhead, has been launched at Port Glasgow. She is decidedly the handsomest vessel of the kind ever built, is 36 tons burthen, and will be propelled by engine an of upwards of 60 horse power.

The Caledonia steam-boat, commanded by the celebrated Steen Billy, who was Commander at Copenhagen, when Lord Nelson made an attack upon that place, quitted the River for Denmark in May last. She was crowded with passengers, and went down the River in fine style. Being the first steam boat from England to Denmark, an immense number of people lined the shores and wharfs to witness her departure.

A new steam ship, called the Savannah Packet, of 300 tons burthen, has been built at New York, for the express purpose of conveying passengers across the Atlantic. She is to come to Liverpool direct. A trial has been made with her from New York to Savannah. She went to Staten Harbour and back in one hour and 50 minutes.

A ship lately arrived at Liverpool from the West Indies, encountered seven days after her departure from Jamaica, an immense mountain of ice. The intensity of the cold produced by this frozen mass was such, that two days previous to their seeing it, the thermometer on board fell to 64. and 60.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. June 9.

CAPTAIN HANCHETT.

Mr. Lushington rose to present a Petition from three gallant Officers of the Navy, complaining of the foul aspersions cast upon their characters in the Petition presented some days ago from Captain Hanchett. These Officers, Captain Knight, Lieutenant Neame, and Lieutenant Dombrain, felt they had reason to complain that the House should be made the channel of the most scandalous calumny, without any opportunity having been afforded to them for their vindication, and which finding its way into the papers, left an impression on the public mind, which the most absolute denial and complete refutation might not be able afterwards wholly to remove. Mr. Lushington felt also that he had reason to complain of this as matter affecting the Privileges of the House. When he read in the papers the morning after the discussion, relative to Captain Hanchett, the report of what had passed, he found much that had been said omitted, and much that he had stated grossly misrepresented. In *The Times* newspaper particularly, these errors prevailed, and there was even a comment in that paper, so gross and false that he should have felt justified in moving that the Editor of that Paper should be brought to the Bar for the insertion of a paragraph, which he believed had proceeded from the most corrupt and polluted source. Whenever there was a discussion affecting the characters of persons, either in or out of that House, it was the special duty of those by whose means the public was daily gratified with an account of what passed in the House, to take care that they adhered as strictly as possible to the truth—(*Hear, hear!*)—He hoped this would be a sufficient warning to the Reporters in future to be more accurate; and he would now, with the leave of the House, read the Petition. Mr. Lushington then read the Petition, which was in substance what he had stated. He then desired to ask the Honourable Member (Mr. Bennet) now that he had sufficient time to read all the papers, and make himself better master of the facts of the case, what he meant to do?

Mr. Bennet replied, that he would express his feelings after the Petition had been brought up.

The Petition was then brought up, and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. Bennet then rose, he said, for the purpose of assuring the House that he had given the utmost attention to the Papers, had he was desirous of knowing whether the Hon. Secretary could communicate to him the paper of calculation referred to in the depositions of Lieu. Dombrain and his father, as the paper written by Capt. Hanchett himself, and containing the calculation of the sum to be paid to him. There were also a few other papers which he he should like to see before he made up his mind as to the course of to be pursued; and he should then be prepared on Monday to state his opinion more fully, That as to the calumnies of which the Petitioners, Capt. Knight, Lieut. Neame and Lieut. Dombrain complained, he was no party to them, for he had waved the right which he considered that he possessed, of having the Petition of Captain Hanchett printed, and in respect to the paragraph of which the Hon. Member complained, as proceeding from a corrupt and polluted source, he could assure him he had no participation in, and had never seen it. That he had felt it is duty as a Member of Parliament, to present the Petition of an Officer complaining of harish treatment, and he had since taken upon the production of the calculation of the 6000*l.* said to be given by him, and in his handwriting.

Mr. Lushington said, he had no difficulty in complying with the Hon. Member's wishes for any paper he might desire to have; all posible alacrity should be used in furnishing them. He wished first to remind the Hon. Member of his declaration on a former night, that Capt. Hanchett had explicitly authorised him to "declare, upon his word of honour, as an officer and a gentleman, that there was not one word of truth in the story abont 6000*l.*"—Sir, (said Mr. Lushington,) this denial is so profligate and so wicked, that I am sure the House, and even the Hon. Member himself will share in my feelings of digust and indignation, when I produce to them the very paper written by this officer himself, and containing his corrupt proposition. The following is the paper in his hand-writting:—

Aged 38.—100*l.* per annum.. 1354*l.* 16*s.*; 500*l.* gives 6774*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*; interest on 6774*l.* 0*s.* 9*d*, at 3½ per cent. is 237*l.* 1*s.* 9½*d.*

Annual allowance	- -	£300	0 0
Deduct interest	- -	237	1 9½
		£262	18 2½ over.

After the perusal of this paper, of the clear and consistent depositions of Lieut. Dombrain and his father and of his own confession in writing, there could not be the shadow of a doubt remaining in any mind of the shocking prostitution of honour and character which this transaction and the denial of it involved. He called, therefore, upon the Hon. Member, whose situation in being the channel of making such a communication to the House he really felt for, and did not doubt that he would come forward in a fair and manly way to express his indignant feelings in having been the dupe of such hypocrisy and falsehood Mr. Lushington thought it right in justice to Lieut Dombrain to remove an impression which, from the report of the last discussion, might possibly be entertained, that it was owing only to Mr. Lushington himself that this corrupt transaction was not consummated. He begged to assure the House, that from the begining to the end of the transaction, Lieut. Dombrain had shewn the most correct feeling of his duty; and the best illustration of the share he had in it was in his own letter to his father, written in the confidence of affection, and doing equal credit to his good principles & understanding. Mr. Lushington here read the letter, and which was as follows?—

"36, Pall-mall 23d April. 1818.

Mr. Dear Father—I have this day had a most extraordinary proposition from Captain Hanchett; he wishes to resign, and would endeavors to saddle me in a curious manner, by *paying* him to do it in my favour. The fact is, I have long seen the advantage which the Treasury would derive from such a measure, and by taking this establishment under their own wings, they can then insure the cordial co-operation of every other branch of the Government, which has (I was going to say, never existed here,) but which was never counted as it ought to have been.

Of course, I would not give Captain Hanchett any answer until, as I told him, I had heard from you. Of this thing I am certain, the Government would be gainers. Let them purchase his resignation at any price; for where a man drops the public good to cherish his private feelings, and is absorbed in self, he is no more fit to be an officer, particularly of such an admirable Government as ours.

"He wishes you to mention to Mr. Lushington quite privately (who I understand is now treating you with his presence), of his wish to resign. However, have the goodness to make my best respects to Mr. Lushington, and inform him. I will take the earliest opportunity of his return to town to explain to him; for never will I take any steps whilst he will do me the honour of giving me his advice, without consulting him.

"Believe me, your ever affectionate Son,
"J. DOMBRAIN."

There was only one point more which Mr. Lushington would then notice, and he did so because it would probably save the House future trouble, and this was the impudent assertion made by Capt. Hanchett "about his giving up many thousands a year." This was also mentioned as matter of honour to Capt. Hanchett by the Member for Shrewsbury and the Editor of *The Times* newspaper. Mr. Lushington had no doubt the Hon. Member (Mr. Bennet) had now arrived at more correct conclusions, for in fact there was no part of Capt. Hanchett's conduct more illustrative of his hypocrisy. The public Records which the Hon. Member had now had an opportunity of reading, shewed that he had never given up one farthing, which he could by any art or contrivance retain; that at this very moment he has public money in his hands, of which he will render no account; and it has incidentally appeared from the inquiries which his misconduct has rendered necessary, that it was no unusual practice with him to make charges upon the public under the solemn declaration of his readiness to make oath to the truth of the account, and then to put the money into his own pocket. Mr. Lushington again repeated, that he had nothing to apologise to the House for, but the lenity with which this officer had through his means chiefly been treated; and even up to the last week of his service he had acted in the same spirit towards him; for when his Noble Friend at the head of the Government came to the knowledge of the corruption of this officer, and directed his immediate dismissal, Mr. Lushington still pleaded that he might be allowed to resign, in order to spare him from the bitter feelings of such an exposure, and to save the honourable profession to which he belonged from such a disgrace.

Mr. Bennet rose, and in a very low tone of voice, which it was difficult to follow, said, that he felt it his duty, after the evidence which he had read, and the document now produced under the declaration of the Honourable Member, that it was the hand-writing of Captain Hanchett, to declare his concurrence in the observations of the Honourable Secretary, and his full conviction that the Government had no choice but to dismiss an officer so unworthy to be employed in their service. As far, therefore, as Capt. Hanchett was concerned, he had nothing to say. In respect to Capt. Knight, Lieut. Neame, and Lieut. Dombrain, he must also add, that their explanations were satisfactory. The remaining points which concerned the Hon. Secretary's alleged use of his patronage, more explanation than had been given, he should wish for information upon one or two points.

Mr. Lushington said, he had no difficulty in giving a complete answer upon this point; at least he was sure it would be an answer to the House, of Commons, although it might not be quite so satisfactory to his worthy friends at Canterbury. Upon a comparison of the number of persons connected with Canterbury, and recommended by Mr. L. for places in the preventive service, with those which Mr. Lushington had recommended because they were friends of Capt. Hanchetts, and as such proposed by him to his Noble Friend, Mr. Lushington found that he had recommended two of Capt. Hanchett's for one Canterbury person. He therefore begged to assure the House, the Hon. Member, and his worthy friends at Canterbury, that he would take care not to be so duped again. This, however, would be a satisfactory evidence to the House, that he had shewn no grasping disposition for power or patronage, and that he had nothing for which he desired to be excused, but his lenity and kindness to this unworthy officer

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 10, 1819.

REPEAL OF THE TEST ACTS.

The Order of the Day upon which their Lordships were summoned being read.

Earl Grey rose. He observed, that after what he had stated as to the nature and object of the proposition now before the House, the extreme reasonableness of its object, and the way in which it had been adverted to, in former discussions, he had flattered himself that it would not now meet with any serious or determined resistance, especially as he must contend, that the question referred merely to dogmatical opinions or speculative doctrines. It now becomes necessary for him to address their Lordships at greater length upon the subject. The Bill before them went to the abrogation of the Acts of the 25th and 30th of Charles II. which required the taking of certain oaths previous to the admission of individuals into offices or seats in Parliament. He begged their Lordships' attention to the state of the times in which those Acts were passed. The Sovereign then upon the Throne was suspected of being a Roman Catholic, the Queen was avowedly one, and the Successor to the Crown, the then Duke of York, had recently embraced the Papal religion. The Royal Exchequer had recently been shut, and the penal laws with respect to Non-conformists were suspended, in open defiance of positive Acts of Parliament. A camp was formed at the time at Blackheath, under the Duke of Scomberg, and the majority of the officers of the army, under him, were Roman Catholics, and a war then declared against the only Protestant State then in Europe, namely, Holland. Under such extraordinary and eventful circumstances, the Test Acts were passed. The Parliament had assembled amidst all the agitation produced by the Popish plot, and the conduct of Bedloe, Oates, and such others, and the mysterious murder of Sir Edmondsburg Godfrey. Under such circumstances, the voice of truth or reason could but little avail; every Roman Catholic was regarded either as a conspirator or an incendiary; and under such a state of things, the obnoxious acts were passed. Their Lordships must be perfectly well aware how widely different were the present times and circumstances from such a state of things, and how little could apply the grand objection urged against the Catholics, namely, the fear of foreign political connexion, to such a measure as that before the House. They should consider the solemn and repeated declarations made by the Catholics against all those principles under which they were supposed to be hostile to the present form of Government or Constitution in this country. Their willingness to give any security which could be devised, in the shape of oaths, saving to themselves merely the exercise of their own religion, should be considered. In the proposed measures spiritual considerations merely were involved; it was entirely separate from temporal concerns. The doctrines it referred to were merely spiritual, and could not be a ground for their exclusion from civil office; and he would ask upon what principle they could refuse the present measure, when there remained as a security the Oath of Supremacy, which went to renounce not only the temporal but the spiritual power of the Pope? He hoped he should not be called upon to contend that it was not proper to continue the religious tests without a strong political necessity being shown. It was by no means necessary to revile as well as to exclude the Catholics and their Dissenters from the benefits of the Constitution. He must deprecate not only the tenor but the language of those oaths, which he feared were too often taken without adequate attention to what they contain. Were the doctrines of certain other religious persuasions to be examined more as those of the Catholics. On their differences, only one Being, All-wise and All-powerful, could decide. The Lutherans had their Consubstantiation as well as the Catholics their Transubstantiation, and we should learn to judge more charitably with respect to the feelings or doctrines of other denominations of Christians. The Noble Lord referred to the doctrines laid down by Archbishop Wake, Bishops Warburton and Hoadley, Sir Wm. Temple, and other eminent Theological writers, in support of what he advanced. He adverted to the circumstance of the Bill, which went nearly, if not fully as far as the present, in its effect: that for the admission of Catholic Officers into the army, which received the approbation of their Lordships even without debate or enquiry, when introduced by the Noble Lords opposite; and they now saw the intended fate of a similar measure, when it came from the hands of different persons; though he was led to hope, from that measure, that the spirit of opposition upon such grounds was done away He then alluded to certain resolutions entered into at a recent Meeting, held for the purpose of giving opposition to the present Bill, some of which were drawn up in such a style as would induce him to suppose the Noble and Learned Lord on the Woolsack was concerned in their formation. To the first of these, namely that the British Constitution should be preserved essentially and fundamentally Protestant, no man could more zealously subscribe than himself. The Bill in question went not at all to effect the Protestant Constitution of the realm. In Rome itself, he observed, the Protestant religion was now freely tolerated. In every Christian country, he contended, unlawful oaths were held not to be binding, and it was a calumny to ascribe that dogma to the Catholics exclusively; as fully was it unfounded to assert they hold that no faith should be kept with Heretics. Much stress was laid upon a part of the Pope's conduct, while in the power of the late Emperor of France, namely, what was said respecting his distinction between active and passive allegiance; by the latter that Prelate merely meant to authorise his subjects to afford a temporary allegiance to a Power which they could not resist. All that part of his conduct evidently proceeded from constraint. The Catholics, he must say, were found to be as fully observant of oaths as any other description of Christians; they were willing to take the Oath of Supremacy; and in justice they should be put upon an equal footing with other descriptions of Dissenters. The remaining Tests would be abundantly sufficient for all other political considerations; and by an acquiescence in the present measure the Catholic would be relieved from such opprobium and the Protestant Dissenter from those unjust fetters, which still pressed upon them, with respect to tests purely religious. They should not stop where they were, but still go on in the beneficial work of concession, which would best lead the way to that final and healing adjustment with respect to religious exclusion, which unavoidably they would have to come to at last. The Noble Earl then moved the second reading of the Bill for abrogating the Tests imposed by the Acts of the 25th and 30th of his Majesty King Charles the Second.

The Bishop of Norwich rose, and in a short speech expressed his cordial approbation and support of the Bill.

The Archbishop of Canterbury believed he was actuated solely in this conduct with respect to the measure in question, by an interest which he really believed influenced every one of their Lordships, namely, the maintenance of the Protestant Government of this country in Church and State. The measure before their Lordships was directed to the same end which a proposition lately before the House aimed at, but which the House had deliberately, after full discussion, decided against. The present Bill not only aimed at the same end, but it set aside all intermediate inquiry through the medium of a Committee charged to inquire how any dangerous consequences to the State, by what was proposed, might be avoided. The Bill went to abrogate one Statute in particular, which was the only insurmountable obstacle remaining to the admission of Catholics into both Houses of Parliament. He meant the 30th of Chas. II. The Tests in question were not merely speculative or dogmatical; they distinctly pointed out who was a Catholic or who was not. He could not think of their quarrelling with the Catholics for doctrinal opinions, though he may regret their errors, but the proposed Bill went to do away the only insurmountable obstacle against their admission into the Legislature, such had been allowed to be the effect of the Act of the 30th of Cha. II. and it was his own decided opinion, the oath of supremacy was not sufficient for the purpose. It was a mistake to assert that Catholics sat freely in Parliament before that Act; there were many severe restraints upon them before, particularly the Acts in Elizabeth's reign; they sat in consequence, as it were, fettered and bound to their seats; and if Catholics were now brought back to Parliament, it would be in very different circumstances from those in which they sat in the time of Charles the Second. The measure would tend to place the Constitution in a perilous state. Let them look at what passed in the time of Charles the Second, when there was a Catholic King, with Protestant Lords and Commons; but in the present case it may lead to a state of things, where a Protestant King would would fill the Throne, surrounded by Catholic Lords and Commons. It could not be denied that such anomalies would tend to put the two Houses into their possession. He was opposed to all experiments of a wild or hazardous nature more specially with reference to the present state of Europe, or to any measure which may lead the country into a state of confusion or danger. He trusted the House would hesitate before it exposed the country to any dangerous political experiments, and at a moment too when it was beginning to respire after a long state of expensive devasating warfare; and on these grounds he felt it his duty to oppose the Bill.

The Earl of Liverpool avowed, that he was not friendly to religious tests in civil matters, as a general principle; but because the circumstances of this country were of a peculiar nature he would ever support, the religious tests which her Government had in its wisdom established. He was old enough to remember the contentions which had agitated this country, upon the repeal of the Test and Corporation Arts. The passing of the annual Indemnity Acts rendered it impossible that the former Acts could be objected to, in consequence of any imputed oppression in them. In all this conflict, it was not the practical operation of the laws that was looked to, but it was that those Acts gave that security to the Protestant Church which it could not have without them. With regard to the scruples which the Protestants might have, in declaring several tenets of the Catholic Church to be superstitions and idolatrous, he would ask could any Protestant object to describe them so? But the great question was, what was to be the effect of removing the Declaration Acts? Would it not have the effect of admitting Catholics into Parliament? He was ready to admit himself, that the Act of Supremacy would be a sufficient obstacle to every Catholic of a liberal education. He would go even farther he believed that before the period of Charles II. no Catholics sat in Parliament by taking the Oath of Supremacy. If this be true, what was to be the benefit of removing the declaration? The repeal of it could do no good, while, in the opinion of many, it might do a great deal of harm. Were he satisfied that giving up this point as one of feeling to the Catholics would end the matter, he would have no objection to concede it. Did the Noble Lord state that no more was to be attempted? He did not.—(*Hear, hear, hear!*)—Attention, it was stated, ought to be paid to Catholic feeling. No doubt it ought; at the same time the feelings of Protestants were entitled to equal consideration. It was not to the prejudice of any party that he would yield, but upon a seense of duty, and therefore he would give his negative to the present Bill.

Lord Grenville asked, in the name of those who had founded our liberties, why their descendants were excluded from the blessings which they had secured to us? He contended that doctrines were attributed to the Catholics by their opponents, which had no existence. All Catholics would feel indignant at the idea of holding a divided allegiance. They professed the same allegiance as his Majesty's other subjects, and with equal ardour and sincerity. With respect to the oath, which branded them with idolatry, it was taken by thousands, not with regard to their own belief, but to stigmatize the creed of their fellow-subjects. If their Lordships wished to establish order and national prosperity on a solid foundation, they must begin by silencing those odious distinctions. Instead of magnifying the ground of separation it was the duty of the Legislature to conciliate, to reconcile, and to unite the Catholics and Protestants, if not in one common faith, at least in the common bond of social, and the enjoyment of political rights. Would any Noble Peer lay his hand on his heart and say, that the religion of Rome was idolatry? The Catholics believed a mystery and miracle, which it was possible for God Almighty to perform, & for which they conceived they found grounds in the Holy Scriptures. It was not therefore in them an act of idolatry, but one of pure devotion. But the declaration went further. It stated that the sacrifice of the mass as performed by the Church of Rome, was idolatrous. Now he should like to know how many of the 800 who had lately taken that oath, had ever read the mass service, or inquired how it was performed by the Church of Rome; Was it wrong to endeavour to remove from the country the stigma of so unjust an appeal to the Creator? Why should the Protestants themselves be bound on the subject? They might consider the service of the mass improper, but not idolatrous, and that was the opinion of Bishop Herring and Archbishop Sheldon. Let their Lordships have honesty enough to tell the Catholics that they excluded them, not on political grounds, but because they were Catholics, and believed in Transubstantiation. It was vain to think that the subject would rest where it now was; God forbid it should. It was said that the present Bill was not the result of a Committee. But a Committee had been proposed and rejected on the ground that some specific measure ought to be brought forward. Now the specific measure came, and a Committee was represented as the only way which could be adopted!—(*Hear, hear, hear!*)

The Lord Chancellor objected to the present proposition, because, if it were adopted, it would effect the complete emancipation of the Catholics without security being given on their part to their Protestant brethren. He contended that the oath of supremacy had been introduced for the purpose of letting men know what true allegiance was. The measure in contemplation tended to overturn the law of the country. He admitted that the religious test of political opinions imposed upon the Catholics might be an evil, but it was one which the necessity of the case required. He then took an historical view of the Act passed in favour of the Catholics and against them, ever since the reigns of Mary and Phillip. He maintained that the Catholics could not avail themselves of the Indemnity Bill to

take office, as that Bill was passed every year, and Parliament would have a speedy opportunity of ascertaining its operation, and repealing it if it were necessary. He contended that it was as fair to establish grounds of exclusion against Roman Catholics, as to declare that no man should sit in Parliament who had not 300*l.* a year. As their Lordships regarded a Protestant King, and valued their liberties as settled in the reign of William III. let them resist measures like the present, for they would be unpardonable in the eyes of posterity if they suffered their rights to descend to their successors in an impaired state.

The Earl of Harrowby combated the arguments of his Noble and Learned Friend, as they tended to show that Catholics were only excluded on the ground of their religions. It had been said that the declaration against transubstantiation was only a religious test of political opinions, but why should such a test be required, when other tests of an entirely political nature and of the most satisfactory description were previously given? With respect to the declaration that the worship of the Church of Rome was idolatrous, he could not join in it. He was ready to allow that the practice of the lower and uneducated orders, in praying to the saints might be idolatrous; but if he looked to the doctrine of the Romish Church on that point, as settled by the Council of Trent, he could not conscientiously say it was idolatrous, although he might consider it improper.

Earl Bathurst contended, that the Oath of Supremacy was not sufficient to exclude Roman Catholics from the House of Commons. The declaration against Transubstantiation had been added to accomplish that object. But the present Bill went further than the repeal of that Declaration, and would lay a foundation for repealing the Oath of Supremacy. On these grounds he should vote against the measure.

Earl Grey replied at considerable length. He would not follow the Noble and Learned Lord through the various course of argument which he had adopted; but he felt the imperious necessity of utterly disclaiming the motives which had been attributed to him by the Noble Lord (Earl Bathurst) who spoke last, in bringing forward this motion. It had been declared that the repeal of this oath was intended by him (Earl Grey) as a step to be taken preparatory to other measures; and more particularly to the dispensing with the oaths of supremacy. If he could so far degrade himself as to use this or any other measure as a cloak to deceive their Lordships, he should be unworthy their confidence or attention. After combating the arguments of the Noble Earl who preceded him, his Lordship begged to remind the opponents of his motion of the dangerous tendency of those doctrines which their Lordships had advanced, and which went to charge the Church of Rome with superstitious idolatry. For he considered that, when speaking of Roman Catholics, it was the heads of that religion who formed the objects of their consideration. Their Lordships were not legislating for a superstitions, crafty priesthood, or an ignorant multitude. If we were to allow that all Christains, previous to the days of Henry VIII. were superstitions idolators, and that four-fifths of the Christain world were still in the same state, would it not be said by those who acknowledged no religion, that the Christain doctrine had rather been a curse than a blessing to the world? He would caution their Lordships from treading on such dangerous ground. If the tenets of the Church of Rome were idolatrous, our own were substantially deficient on the same principle, when we declared that, "the body and blood of Christ were verily, and indeed taken, by the faithful in the Lord's Supper." The Noble Earl concluded by entreating their Lordships, if they considered it necessary to declare themselves Protestans, to do it at least in terms which would inflict no insult on the creed of the Catholics.

The House then divided—

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Adjourned at Half-Past Twelve this Morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—June 10.

Colonial Establishments

Mr. Hume, pursuant to notice, rose to move for certain papers relating to our Colonial system. It was his opinion that the Establishments of the Colonies afforded much room for reduction and retrenchment. Since 1795, when we obtained possesion of Ceylon, it was a remarkable fact that no account of the revenue or expenditure of that colony had been received, Large sums had been annually voted in gross among the Army Estimates without any account or information relative to the particulars of the purposes for which those sums were applied. He thought it was the duty of the House to know exactly the amount of the expence of each Colony, and to examine in what way the amount of such expenses could be reduced. The House whould excuse him for mentioning that he had himself personally been resident in the various Colonies to which he meant now to call the attention of the House, and that on the points which he meant now to touch he had received information on the spot, and which induced him to think that further inquiry was necessary. No man viewed with more alarm than himself the expenses of our military establishments, and therefore it was incumbent on him to state in what particulars he thought unnecssary and wanton extravagance prevailed. The whole amount of money granted on the estimates for clothing the troops in the colonies was 998,000*l.*—the total amount of the troops being 30,000*l.* and some hundreds. Of this whole number of troops about 10,000. or nearly one-third were stationed in Ceylon. In all the other branches of expence he stated the amount of sums voted to be equally exorbitant. When it was considered that there was not now a single hostile flag flying on the seas to the East of the Cape of Good Hope, it must be allowed that we had immense naval facilities of conveying troops to assist any of our colonies in that quarter in case of a sudden attack, and in case the force was thought inadequate to repel the danger. This consideration was enough to meet the responsibility which might be thought to attach to any attempt to diminish the military force in the colonies. In the Staff Department in particular, there was great room for reduction. This he stated not only on his own knowledge, but also on the authority of persons of the highest outhority on such a subject. The Finance Report of 1817 had set forth, in terms as strong as possible, a recommendation to the Government to keep the amount of the force in the Colonies at as low a rate as possible. His great object at present was to obtain for the House an account which should set forth fully and particularly the amount of the Expenses of the Coionial establishment; but he was not sure that Ministers had in their power to procure all such papers as might be necessary for this purpose. So far as he knew, the whole amount of the revenue of Ceylon was not above 644,000*l.*—that of Malta 114,000*l.* and the Ionian Islands 120,000*l.* It was a very questionable policy, whether the Crown should be allowed to nominate all the officers and regulate the government of all the Colonies without the intervention of a Colonial Legislature, or any Colonial Representative system? But he did not mean to enter upon that question at present. He could not, however, conclude without noticing, that by the best information it appeared that the Dutch had derived a very considerable revenue from Ceylon and the Cape of Good Hope. This was well worthy of consideration; and the more so because the establishment which the Dutch had supported in these Colonies could not have been inconsiderable, seeing that they were kept in such a state as to be always ready to resist the attacks which they must constantly have expected from Great Britain. He was convinced that if the Government would send out persons properly qualified to the Colonies, to inquire what reductions might be fairly made, that it would be found that a most important saving would be effected to the country. Speaking on the authority of persons of the highest authority on such a point, that if this system had been adopted with respect to Ceylon five years ago, all those calamitous events which had taken place there, and had cost the country so many valuable lives, and so much money, would have been avoided. He had endeavoured to simplify as much as possible the motions which he would submit to the House. They would consist of four for each colony, 1st. An account of the revenue of Ceylon for the last two years; 2d. A return of the total expenses of that Colony for the two last years, distinguishing all the branches and particulars of the expenditure; 3d, A return of the Civil Officers whose salaries amount to 150*l.* per annum and upwards in Ceylon for the last year, how appointed, and whether exeeuting the duties of their offices in person or by deputy; 4th. A return of the Military and Staff Officers in Ceylon for the last year with the amount of the pay and emoluments of each. He meant also to move for similar returns from Island of Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, Malta, and the Ionian Islands.

The first Return from Ceylon was then moved for.

Mr. Goulburn said, he had already expressed his willingness to produce the Papers moved for. As this was the case, he was sure the House would approve of his abstainning from entering into discussion of all the subjects mentioned by the Hon. Gentleman, as they embraced various details which must first be in the possesion of the House. With respect to the Ionian Islands, however, he could not agree to the production of such Returns as the Hon. Gentleman mentioned. He objected to them in the case of those States, on the a principle which he thought the Hon. Gentleman himself must approve, namely, because the Ionian Islands had a separate and independent legislature and representation. They were in fact separate States, and so much, so that Government had never thought it necessary to call for such accounts from these States. It might perhaps be in the power of his Majesty's High Commissioner in those Islands to call for such accounts, but he thought the House would agree with him in thinking that there was not now any necessity for calling for them.

The four motions were then agreed to for the Island of Ceylon, for the Mauritius for the Cape of Good Hope, and for Malta, after a few words from Mr. C. Forbes, inaudible in the Gallery.

On the question for similar Accounts for the Ionian Islands.

Mr. Hume said, that the facts on which the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Goulburn) had objected to those returns from the Ionian Islands, were not correct. He referred to the code for the regulation of those Islands, as showing that they did not stand in so remote a relation to this country as to any other European State, as had been insinuated by the Hon. Gentleman. If this country were not called upon to vote money for the support of the Ionian Islands, he should not think it necessary to call for the returns from them; but as money was granted—as we were bound by the Convention of Paris to maintain a military force 3000 men in those Islands, and as such force was so maintained by us and at our expense, he thought the House would see it was necessary to have such returns.

The first return for those Islands was then moved for and negatived without a division.

The second return was agreed to with respect to those Islands, and the other two were not moved for.

Selections.

LETTERS FROM ITALY.

Palermo, may 3, 1819.

I have often intended to give you some account of my residence here but some circumstance or other has continually prevented me from taking up my pen, and my engagements have been such as even now to permit me to do it only at intervals; therefore you must excuse the want of connexion. You know the object of our travelling over Italy—the search of health. The same motive brought us from Naples hither and here my confinement and employment has been almost incessant.—We left Naples in January, are now in the fourth month of our residence here, and just recovering from the mischief that took place in the former city. The climate of Palermo is certainly the finest I have yet visited in Europe. Its situation and neighbourhood beautiful. The town itself is the cleanest I have yet seen on the Continent; not even excepting Florence; but then you must not go out from the two great streets, which cut each other at right angles, nearly in the centre, and thus form four beautiful vistas. The marino, or public walk, is situated, as its name imports, on the sea-shore, occupying a considerable sweep of the bay. It forms one of the finest promenades possible, particularly when covered by the brilliant equipages which flock there daily, from the hour of one to three. Although the space is very large, there is scarcely room for the carriages to turn, while at the same time the most beautiful part, appropriated to those who walk, is totally deserted. Not a creature is to be seen upon it, except now and then a stray Englishman, a Lazzaroni, or lounging fisherman. This arises from the great horror among the Sicilians of any rank to be supposed to be obliged to walk. It is extraordinary that they should take the pains to form such beautiful terraces and walks all flagged with blocks of the most beautiful marble, and extensive enough to contain the whole population of the city. But at a different hour the appearance of things is quite changed. As soon as the sun sinks behind Monte d'Oro, and casts its latest golden rays upon the loftiest pinnacles of Pelegrino, the modest plebeians issue from their houses and make their first promenade, trembling least they should be recognised at the humble possessors of too moderate a fortune to sport an equipage. Where is the spot, O Vanity, where thou hast not taken up thy abode! One end of this terrace is terminated by the finest public botanical garden in all Sicily or even Italy, It is not at all in the English taste, but is very rich both in exotics and also in indigenous plants, of the latter of which there are about 3800 in cultivation. The city possesses what very few Italian towns have, namely, a sort of boulevard, by which means you are enabled to get from one side of the country to the other without the danger of riding over polished flag stones. Yet this convenience of boulevards, so general all over France, is of less importance here than in most capitals. The plain, which spreads all round the town, is now covered with the most luxuriant verdure, extensive fields of wheat in full ear (20th April), rich meadows spangled with the greatest variety of flowers of the richest hues, the foliage of the almond, the sparkling gloss of the wide spreading fig, the orange trees bending under their golden balls, mingled with the pale and sickly-looking. Citronier All these at once meet the eye. But the tree that yields to none in beauty is the manna tree (*fraxinus ornus*) when it rears its head above the oranges; and myrtles, covered with drooping snoww hite flowers waving with the least breath, and light as the gossamer. Its beauty, however, is but fugitive. This with the castor-oil tree, cultivated for profit, as are also many other medicinal. The sumac seems to be the most profitable of all, and meets with quick market for exportation, principally for England. Indeed it forms one of the chief articles; to which also may be added sulphur, dried fruits, and some wine. The *ficusindicuse*, is the principal food of the natives during the heat of their summer, but it forms rather an unfavourable feature in the plain of Palermo, unless by way of contrast to the more beautiful plants and trees. I must defer to my next, which I hope to send off in a few days, some account of the buildings and grounds belonging to the Court and the Nobles, and also of the mineral riches with which this whole island abounds. Its antiquities I shall leave to have been all described over and over again, both in words and engravings, the last of which only can give any adequate idea of their beauty and grandeur. Adieu for the present.

A Dandy of the Yeas 1770.—(*from Daily Paper published at that period*)—"A few days ago a Maccaroni made his appearance in the Assembly rooms at Whitehaven, in the following dress:—A mixed silk coat, pink satin waistcoat and breeches, covered with an elegant silver net, white silk stockings with pink clocks pink satin shoes and large pearl buckles, mushroom coloured stock covered with fine point lace—hair dressed remarkably high and stuck full of pearl pins."

Curious Wager.—Yerterday evening an Irish basket-women, of Covent, garden market, undertook, for a wager of 3s. 9., to carry a a great fat man in her basket, upon her head, to the Elephant and Castle in the London-road, in the space of twenty-five minutes. The Woman having her basket placed on her head, containing this *masive* load of *solid flesh*, proceeded along, followed by a concourse of persons, till she arrived at the toll-gate of Waterloo Bridge, where according to agreement, she was to have some gin and receive 1s., but the toll-keeper having a notion that he was entitled to one penny out of it, for the passage of the *gentleman aloft*, after some time he received it. She then went on to the toll-gate at the Surrey side, where she received 15d.; and from thence to the Elephant and Castle, where she arrived, having completed the task in a few minutes less than the given time. She then received 18d. which made up the bet, and several presents.

MINUTE WRITING.

The *Iliad* of Homer in a nutshell, which Pliny says Cicero once saw, it is contended might have been a fact, however to some it may appear impossible. Ælian notices an artist who wrote a dispatch in letters of gold, which he inclosed in the rind of a grain of corn. Antiquity and modern times record many such penmen, whose glory consisted in writing in so small a hand, that the writing could not be legible to the naked eye. One wrote a verse of Homer on a grain of millet;

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and another, more indefatigably trifling, transcribed the whole *Iliad* in so very confined a space, that it could be inclosed even in a nut-shell Menage mentions, that he saw whole sentences which were not perceptible to the eye without the microscope, and pictures and portraits which appeared at first to be lines and scratches thrown down at random; one of them formed the face of the Dauphiness, with a pleasing delicacy and correct resemblance. He read an Italian poem in praise of this princess, containing some thousand verses, written by an officer in the space of a foot and a half. This species of curious idleness had not been lost in our own country—about a century ago this minute writing was a fashionable curiosity. A drawing of the head of Charles I. is in the library of St. John's College, Oxford. It is wholly composed of minute written characters, which, at a small distance, resemble the lines of engraving. The lines of the head and the ruff are said to contain the Book of Psalms, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer.

We have ourselves seen a complete Koran in a small needle case, and an inscription on the graving of a Tombstone that could not be decypherd by the keenest sight, but when looked at through a microscope of large power.

B. E.

Curious Circumstance.—There is now in the possession of Mr. Hayes, a butcher of Southampton, a pig, with i *wooden leg*, on the off side before, and ta appears to walk with little lameness or inconvenience.—This pig belonged to a disbanded soldier, who having seen many operations performed on his heroic comrades, on the glorious field of Waterloo, remembered enough of surgery to enable him to practice amputation with success on the poor animal, when an accident left no alternative between the loss of the limb or a premature death.

Great Curiosity.—In a garden belonging to Mr. John Weston, in the Tyning, Widcombe Hill, a hedge sparrow has built her nest, in which she has deposited two eggs, in the flower of a sort.

An *elopement* from a young ladies' boarding school to Gretna Green, is noticed in a provincial paper, under the head of '*Effects of the genial influence of the Season.*'

THE HERMIT IN LONDON,

OR

SKETCHES OF ENGLISH MANNERS.

Second Series, No. XVI.

ART v. NATURE: A LESSON TO YOUTH.

"How's my old aunt to-day?" said the thoughtless Miss Marchmont to her highly polished mother. 'Your old aunt!' repeated Mrs. M. with an air of indignation, mingled with surprise; 'Never let me hear you call any body old again;' 'tis the rudest thing in the world! Remember, my dear Harriet, that there's nobody old but old Nick; and we want to have nothing to do with him. Besides, your aunt is very little more than fifty, and looks remarkably well of her age. There are very few years difference between us; and I can asure you, that *she* (laying wonderful stress upon the word) would be very much affronted either to be considered or called old.' This was one word for the aunt and two for herself.

"Why Mamma," said Harriet, "some people are old. There's the old coachman, and the ugly old gamekeeper; and you call them so too." This she said with an air of triumph. 'What signifies what one calls a coachman or a gamekeeper child?' replied Mamma;' but I tell you, once for all, that people of fashion are never old nor ugly. When you are speaking of a woman past fifty, if she be handsome, she is in the prime of life. We have the highest authority for that. If she verge upon sixty, she may be called a woman of a certain age, or one in the autumn of life. If a man be of that age, you may denominate him a man a little advanced in life, or you may be permitted to say, that you regret to see the Duke, or his Lordship, declining a little, or falling off from what he was. But if he be not very decrepid, a middle-aged man must be his appellation, as long as he is able to go into company.

'The word ugly, again applies to no one. Rather plain, not the handsomest in the world, Very agreeable (which is another world for plain,) or *Pas mal*, are the epithets to be used; just as there is no such thing as red hair, nor grey hair, nor squinting, nor deformity, nor stuttering, in polished circles. These defects are confined to the vulgar herd. Auburn hair is the word, or *Des cheveux d'une couleur un pen hazardé*, hair assuming an autumnal tint; a young person with a trifling obliquity in her sight, or a not disagreeable cast in her eye; a trifling error in the shape, a weakness of one hip, or an almost imperceptible inequality in her shoulders; one who has a slight hesitation in his or her speech,—these, concluded the elegant and urbane mother, 'are the delicate discriminations of well-bred people. by which an amiable apology is made for any personal defect, and by which these trifling deformities are not only reasoned away, but often rendered familiar and even pleasing. Moreover, such are the improvements of the age, that no such, disadvantages exists amongst people of taste or of fortune.'

I was now convinced of the experience of Mrs. M.—and I saw in what mysteries she was an adept: she was a perfect mistress of the art of rouging, of dressing, of not only explaining, but of doing away deficiencies in beauty; and returning home to my library, and casting my eye on my newspaper, I observed the account of these improvements at full length, and asked myself, looking in my treacherous glass, why any body should be old or ugly in London? At the same Venice exhibited fewer disguises than the fashionable lounge of Pall Mall, St. James's Street and Bond Street, the squeeze in Hyde Park, and all our public places.

Vegetable rouge, not discernible to the most scrutinous eye,—Olympian dew—bloom of Ninon,—an unexampled paste, which not only whitens, gives a delighful softness and transcendent polish to the hands and arms, but preserves and improves the skin,—a dye for the hair, which is perfectly innocent, and which changes red, or iron grey, to a most youthful glossy brown or black,—ornamental hair, that is, a wig or false curls, which make baldness give place to a profusion of tresses,—epilatory powders, which take off mustachios from dowagers,—unguents which put them upon beardless boys,—a curling fluid, which renders lank locks *ã la Obadiah* as twisted and as full of turns as a cork screw.—spring corsets.—elastic bodices,—gentleman's and ladies' stays,—with pads, prominences, additions, or tighteners, so as to convert lean into plump, and to screw no corpulence into torture,—false bosoms upon falser breasts,—and prominences where n ature falls off, and is far behind hand with art;—calves,—cravats, starch and perfume,—artificial palates for most unpalatable speakers,—and rows of ivory for mouths which formerly exhibited the alternate bone and ebony of the harpsichord's keys, but were deficient in its harmony,—roses to dye the lip,—and becoming moles to be inserted in the skin, whilst freckles and blotches are skilfully removed—these, oh! incomparable London, are thy treasures, thy beauties and ornaments, for both sexes and for all ages.

But Harriet! whose risings and fallings, whose increased or diminished pulse, whose fluctuating and uncertain rose and lily succeed each other like the ebb and the flow of the tides, like the shower and sun-shine? she conceived not the drift of these humiliating remarks. She consulted with older and abler heads, more experienced charmers, more expert heart-catchers, and their advice was, "to follow Mamma's wholesome counsel, and to substitute art for nature, whereby every thing was to be gained and nothing was to be lost."

For example, said one of her friends, you have smiled upon a suit—or for so long a time,—he is a little proud and presuming on his success,—you think you love him; but a nobler or a richer admirer offers!—Then all that happened before was pure badinage, youthful mirth, nothing serious—no, not vows promises—nonsense all!!! For all is nonsense in high life, where interest is not at stake, Or you have intrusted a secret to another's ear, and you repent it—Then nothing so natural as to say, it was all a joke, it was to try their friendship, and you have not the least grounds for what was previously stated.

In a word—age, deformity, awkward truth, unfortunate sincerity, foolish candour, plain dealing, are vulgarities in a court dictionary. The lip that can pout or smile, the eye which can fall downcast or glisten, the bosom which can swell without joy or anguish, the neck which can bend without humility, and the hand which can be outstretched without sincerity,—these are the politest, the most convenient, the most courtly, and the most suitable to the existing circumstances of high life. Nature is now become like a country cousin, who cannot be long endured without vast inconveniency. and without degrading the possessor of the one or the relative of the other, who moves in the upper circles.

Et pour quoi pas? says Lady Florimore. We deck our conservatories, with roses in January, and exclude daylight at our banquets in spring. Why therefore should not the decaying seasons in man [illegible] the gelid bosom borrow its warmth from the mine whether of coal or of gold? Alas! what answer can be given, even by,

THE HERMIT IN LONDON.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	15	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon	1	0	00
In Bond,				
BEER, Hodgson's, none,	per hhd.	120	0	00
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	52	0	00
Malabar,	Bombay Candy.	58	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	80	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	40	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 21 mds.	75	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per S. md. of 42 seers	28	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.	32	0	00
" 5 to 8,	" "	30	0	00
CANVAS, Bengal,	none			
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar.	per Surat md. of 42 seers	70	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	25
Sumatra,		none		
Buds,				
Malabar,				
CLOVES,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	68	0	00
Bourbon,		55	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	16	2	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	20	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
COIR, Laccadavie, garbled,	Cd. of 21 Md.	58	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Surat md.	24	0	00
Plate,	" "	24	0	00
Bolts,	" "	24	0	00
Slab,	" "	23	0	00
Persian,	" "	23	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3	2	00
Brazil,	" "			
CORDAGE,	" per cwt.	28	0	00
Patent,	" "	32	0	00
COTTON. Ahmood,	per Surat Cd. of 21 Maunds or 7 Cwt.	210	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		240	0	00
Bownaghur,		190	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		205	0	00
Limree Wudwan,		185	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		210	0	00
Kutch,		190	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		210	0	00
Mangrole & Pore,	none	170	0	00
CREAT,	per Surat maund	10	0	0
CUMMIN, Seed,	per Surat maund	2	0	0
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per S. Cy. of 22 mds.	40	0	0
Ditto boiled		55	0	0
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,	per Surat md.	50	0	0
1st sort,	"			
2d ditto,	"			
3d ditto,	"			
GALL NUTS, garbled,	per Surat maund	50	0	0
GHEE, Caranchy,	per Bombay maund	7	2	0
GINGER. Bengal,	per Surat Cy of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	56	0	0
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	25	0	00
Bownagur, & Goga,	" "	24	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	100		
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	110		
Gamboge,	Europe market,			
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,		120	0	00
Myrrh,		11	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	" per lb			
GUNNEE, Palls,	per 100	16	2	00
Ditto Bags,		12	2	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	110	0	00
Ghauty,	per Ditto	105	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	80	0	00
HATS, good,	" each.	10	0	
HING, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers	12	0	0
INDIGO,				
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	65	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	62	0	00
English Square,	" "	42	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	45	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	" "	45	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch, 4 a 10,	" per cwt			
Hoops,	" per cwt.	11	0	00
Kentledge,	" per cwt.	10	0	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. " per cwt.	10	8	00
Sheet	" "	10	0	00
Red,	" "	12	2	00
White	" "	14	0	00
China,	" "	13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	per Gallon	4	0	00
MACE, good,	per pound	3	2	00
MUNJEET	Surat md.			
Mocha,	" "	7	0	00
Bussorah,	" "	4	2	00
NAILS, Copper,	per cwt.	63	0	00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2	2	00
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	3	2	00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	4	2	00
PADDY,	per Moora 32 to	40	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	" per lb.			
Black	" "	00	1	10
Green	" "	1	0	00
Yellow	" "	00	0	80
Red	" "	00	0	80
Blue,	" "	00	2	80
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	135	0	00
Bhatcole,		140	0	00
Eastern,	"	130	0	00
PEEPUL,	per S. maund	7	1	00
Mool,	per ditto	10	2	00
	per barrel	20	0	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	40	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	9	0	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	7	2	00
Dittto Moongy,	do. do.	6	2	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	45	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	180	0	00
SHELL, Lac,				
SILK, and Silk, Piece Goods				
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	16	2	00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort	15 seers to a B'bay md.	15	0	00
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	14	0	00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	16	3	00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort		12	2	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	" per gallon	5	0	00
Hollands	per Case	30	0	00
Bengal Rum,	per Gallon			
STEEL, in Tubs,	" per	11	0	00
Bundle,	" "	12	0	00
STICK, Lac,	per Surat maund.	6	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	30	0	00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	28	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. 41½ seers	6	0	00
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	6	1	00
Ditto 2 sort,		5	2	00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43½ seers	10	2	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	10	0	00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	9	0	00
TAR, Stockholm	per " Barrel	30	0	00
TERRA Japonica, or Kut,	per Bombay Cy.	50	0	00
TIN PLATES. I. C.	per " box	20	0	00
in large slab,	per md. 40 seers	11	0	00
TINCAL,				
Borax,		none.		
TURPENTINE,	" per barrel			
Spirits,	" per " gallon	4	2	00
TURMERIC, Bengal,	per Surat Candy	35	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
VERDIGREASE,	per lb.	2	1	00
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	1	50
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	20	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Surat maund	18	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	per " dozen	35	0	00
Port,	" "	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	per " pipe	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	per Cd. of 8 Parah	32	0	00
Ditto Red,		34	0	00
Hansia, White,		36	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	220	0	00
German Crowns,	per 100	212	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	490	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	475	0	00

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on Madras,